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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

JANUARY 29, 1996

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
JANUARY 23, 1998 VOL. 190 NO. 5

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FOR THE COVER: Unpublished photo and image of William Clinton by Andrew D. Lee. THE LIFE: Peter Green, 3 years. ON THE COVER: Photographs and images under 140.

Plugging into the future

28 Internet fever may have taken North America by storm, but what matters to most people is what, if anything, they can do on the Web that is of practical value. For now, the answer is not much. But the global network is becoming more sophisticated—and more useful—all the time. Soon, it will revolutionize daily life.



Blood and pain

20 Canada's NATO troops in Bosnia got off to a slow start due to foot-dragging in Ottawa. But as they officially took over their area of responsibility last week, the incoming Canadians were already making a difference.



Killing the pain

54 On the afternoon of Oct. 23, 1996, 17-year-old Douglas Stewart came home from school, put on some music—and barged himself from the riders. His story dramatizes the frightening fact that Canada has the industrial world's third-highest rate of teenage suicide—and no one seems to know why.



LETTERS

Cuban influence

I returned recently from my first visit to Cuba and read your articles with keen interest ("Can Castro change Cuba?" Cover, Jan. 15). I met the incredible and warmest people, and it amazes me that they are suffering because of the continued U.S. embargo. Many Cuban people have no way to take a bath, no toothpaste to brush their teeth and must wait in long lines for hours to take an overpriced bus. Matrimónios is a concern in a country proud of its health record. Cuban doctors are among the best-trained in the world, but they cannot work without proper medicine and equipment. Thank God Canada is having a positive influence.

Ruth Lamon,
Lakeland City, N.S.

Why relegate and make an icon of Fidel Castro? Is it not true that he has oppressed his people, incarcerated thousands, controlled education and freedom of expression for all but himself? I feel like I am an island when I read your praise for this man who sent millions to the United States instead of allowing the many relatives of people who want to leave Cuba to see their loved ones in Florida.

M. Edward Poirier,
Pocahontas, Que. B.

The country's fate

When Peter C. Newman refers to the prospect of 125,000 inhabitants of French Edward Island leaving the country's constitutional fate in free hands (CA democracy scenario for Canada in 1998, "The Nation's Future, Jan. 12), he depicts up a battle that the size of a province's population is relevant to constitutional change. The number of people on whom the country's future could hinge" is not substantially different as viewed in its context: the number of First Ministers and members of their governments I would worry more about those heretically seated galeons elites than about the number of constituents they represent.

Jonathan H. Cross,
Blanchard, N.S.

Peter C. Newman writes that Dr. Pat McGarr, a Vancouver-based scientist and former Social Credit minister, believes "western Canadians will never agree to conditions that don't guarantee equality of all citizens." I agree, but I am not prepared to give up and say that the differences between Quebecers and westerners are irreconcilable to my



Street in central Havana—U.S. embargo causes hardship for many Cubans

opinion, too much emphasis is placed on historical claims to special status. We can't just look backwards. We need to work together towards true equality for provinces and citizens and, in the process, build the kind of Canada we all would want our children and grandchildren to live in.

Gerry Bevilacqua, MP,
Verdon/Medley, Ont.

From 2001 until 2001, Alas, the year 2000 is still in the 20th century, still in the second millennium.

Gordon W. Dumas,
Oshawa, Ont. B.

Coping in the '90s

Your cover on stress provides good insights ("Coping with stress," Jan. 8). As a real estate agent in Halifax, I have seen firsthand the ravages of the last-10-year '90s. I used to take genuine pleasure in bringing buyers and sellers together. Not in the '90s. Fully 50 per cent of my transactions involve sellers just trying to get their equity out before the bank forecloses and, in most cases, they lose some of that equity. My income in 1995 was comparable to other years, but it's how I had to make my income that keeps me awake these nights. I believe coping with stress in the '90s involves having some compensation for the loss tolerance.

Tom Donohue,
Black Point, N.S. B.

What about stress as a result of dread? Corporate profits are booming and yet full-time jobs keep disappearing. Instead of investing in research to cure the effects of stress on our immune systems, maybe we need to make up and change the circumstances that are creating such unbearable living conditions. Stress is not bad when it is a willing and, to some extent, chosen. It is deadly when it is the result of no other options.

Lu Kalman,
Toronto

Madison's extensive media coverage has helped many to understand the importance of the 1998 election and the role of the media in the process. The 1998 election was a turning point in Canadian history. It was a year when the media played a significant role in the election process. The 1998 election was a turning point in Canadian history. It was a year when the media played a significant role in the election process.

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Flourish

National symbol

I was pleased to read Peter C. Newman's timely and challenging article on Canada and the monarchy ("The time has come to declare a republic," *The Nation's Business*, Dec. 10). The Austrians have been in the midst of an intense debate over the past four years on their relationship with the monarchy, as an exercise in redefining national identity. The debate has also stimulated a larger one on a number of other issues, including ecological affairs, immigration, multiculturalism, foreign policy and the existing federal system. There are also serious allusions to Canadianism, and in the aftermath of the Quebec referendum, worthy of discussion in a similar context to the Australian.

Greg Cypke,
Edmonton

Regarding Peter C. Newman's article on dispensing with the monarchy, Australia does not have a culturally imperishable giant sitting on its shoulders. Here, the monarchy is one of the most important symbols of what makes us different from our republican neighbors, who celebrate rebuffing the desire of that monarchy every July 1. In this time of national identity crisis, we Canadians need the Queen as a symbol of our intrinsic difference from the Americans.

Clare Knappling,
Quebec, P.Q.

As someone who swore an oath of allegiance to two monarchs while serving in Canada's national police force, I now find myself reluctantly agreeing with Peter C. Newman. The time has come to become a republic with a clean slate. I have the greatest respect and regard for the Queen, but the idea of succession by any of the crown prince leaves me cold to say the least.

G. R. Delc,
Moncton, N.B.

Making Canada a republic will not stop the separatist movements in Quebec. Canadians do not need a complete constitutional makeover, nor must they give away the store to keep the attention of the disaffected. Canada only needs strong leaders who see the country as one nation, not as a loose collection of two opposing countries.

Graham Lashly Smith,
Knoxville, Ont.

Hope and despair

Since I did not have the opportunity to participate in your recent poll, I would like to express my feelings about "Can Canada survive?" (*Cover*, Dec. 25/Jan. 1). I am 24 years old, with two college diplomas in engineering, no hope of finding a job living with my parents. Frustrated? You bet! Five years ago, I saw the glass as half full. Today, I can't afford to buy a glass.

Andrew N. Ashby,
Kingston, Ont.

The United Nations Human Development Index rates Canada as the best place in the world to live. In the global context, we have a



Queen Elizabeth II: smiling as different from Americans

all. We have peace and prosperity. We have a beautiful land that all of us are proud of. The majority of people understand and appreciate the diversity of culture and language. As we address the political reality in Canada, we need to appreciate the best of what we have, creating what might be, talk about what should be and plan for our future as a country that empowers all of us. The approach demands collaboration and dialogue rather than adversarial bargaining. And we must see ourselves first what we are and not merely as a problem nation.

Ray Johnson,
Kilburn, Ont.

The conclusion in your article "Fission of an intact society" that Canada will become a "loose, secession country" seems fitting, based on pollster Alan Gregg's intentionally interpreted poll results. We must also remember, however, to put on the other shoe. A case in point: the U.S. inner cities are facing irreparable damage caused by a plethora of guns and a poverty of education. Attempts to reverse the social decay are short-sighted, because the United States' rich heritage also serves as its own worst enemy in its refusal to be compromised. Canada's budget cuts

are a sociopolitical reality that is needed in order to exist alongside the rest of the world. Most important, however, is that Canada's own identity will continue to be fostered by our knowledge that it remains safe for, and supportive of, authentic expression.

Bob Stone,
Chicago, Ill.

More debate

A bout this hockey fairly-fairly, what if *South Western Night* in Canada's Dan Cherry and Dr. Garth Vaughan, author of *The Peak State News*, are right ("Hockey's fairly-fairly argues," *Opening Notes*, Dec. 25/Jan. 1)? If they've won the First of Canadianism, England, they would see surprising athletes in local markets. Most of them exhibit ice skates of the ancient kind that strapped to hoofs. Besides these are carved sticks, clearly ancestral to the modern hockey stick, along with shrouded leather objects about the size of the palm of the hand—an ancestral puck! These artifacts, the curators will tell you, were brought to the region by Vikings hired to help build and drive the First in the 12th and 13th centuries. Like other sports such as horse racing, cricket, curling, football and rounders (baseball), hockey was brought to Canada by soldiers of the British garrison stationed here from 1500 on. The question then is: where was hockey played first—Windsor, N.S., Montreal or Kingston, Ont.? There were all major military posts. But then, so were many other places.

Bill Dean,
Toronto

Radical opposites

British journalist Christopher Hitchens' *Proven on Mother Teresa* will undoubtedly inform a number of readers, but we need more true expression of ideas. He is brave to challenge such an icon, and Mother's is to be commended for permitting two radically opposing opinions. Hitchens' ("The new woman apostle," *Books*, Dec. 25/Jan. 1) and those of Canadian writer Lucinda Wardley ("Notes from a spiritual journey") For years, I have felt that whatever her good intentions, Mother Teresa probably does more harm than good, because she can demand blind control, obedience, and obedience for the clergy.

Betty Edgerton,
Victoria

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OPENING NOTES

Along Havana's
boardwalk: renovations



On *Way* (left),
Schwartz
challenges

Havana's hottest rumor

Spush to a Canadian doing business in Cuba and the "badly needed, wide-eyed" of the Havana rumor mill began. The main subject: the construction work under way at the former U.S. Embassy in Havana, abandoned by the Americans in 1961 after Washington broke off relations with the Communist state. According to one Canadian, who met construction from California in a local bar. "The windows went in a few weeks ago." Could a Washington ambassador be to be born? The official answer may disappoint those attempting to read a subtext of U.S. policy on Cuba. A spokesman for what is now the United States Interests Section of the

Swiss Embassy says the 1930s structure is likely ready to be renovated, but not as by stories and sea air near the Havana boardwalk. "It does not have any bearing whatsoever on the state of relations between the United States and Cuba," says the official, one in a line of Americans who have been permitted to work on the premises since 1977. The U.S. Congress approved funds in 1991 for the renovation; first a fence around the compound then the removal of asbestos, and now wiring, plumbing and air conditioning. As for reports that a network of bugs and other surveillance devices had to be removed along with the asbestos removal.

'Enhancing' hockey the high-tech way

Home-line fans watched with enthusiasm as Fox Broadcasting Co. unveiled its latest gimmick to sell hockey in the United States. The Los Angeles-based network introduced a dedicated pack that, so Fox executives, appears to be surrounded by a translucent blue haze. When players shoot the puck faster than 120 km/h, it was illustrated by a red concentric ball. And because the special pads are laminated with double-transmitters and infrared emitters, Fox was able to provide instant calculations of exactly how fast they traveled. The development seems bright, coming from a network that last season "enhanced" NHL broadcasts with cartoon robots that the league says the enhanced pack is no polaris. It's simply hockey that more U.S. viewers would watch hockey if the pack were more visible. Says Steve Salzman, the NHL's chief operating officer: "We think this is acceptable entertainment." And the experiment may not



Fox's new dedicated pack: a red concentric ball

be confined to the United States. John Shea, co-creator producer of *Hockey Night* in Canada, says that he no longer: the technology being used on Canadian broadcasts in some form. "It's not perfect," Salzman says "but it has loads of potential." What's next? How about a Canadian-oriented special time-lapse photography that actually speeds up baseball games?

Westray on stage

A miners' drama directly involved in the 1992 Westray mining disaster took the stage at the provincial legislature last week, and other Nova Scotia were also preparing to tell their version. On Jan. 23, the theatre troupe Two Planets and a Passion, based in Dartmouth, in the Annapolis Valley, goes into rehearsal for the national tour of *Westray: The Long Way Home*. The play, based on the 1994 book *Catastrophic Risk* by David Phillips, and the *Tragedy of Westray* by Halifax newspaper reporter Don Jobb, was written by the troupe's artistic director, husband-and-wife team Kara Schwartz and Chris O'Neill. They focused on how five fictional characters cope with the real tragedy that killed 26 people. Actor Jack MacDonald, who plays a miner worker named David, says it is an approach that helps to make the story more universal. Says MacDonald: "This country is made of many communities, and in sharing our story we recognize how similar the challenges are to all of us."

The show is scheduled to open on Feb. 18 in Miramichi, N.S., the first of 20 stops on a tour that is ending in Vancouver, B.C., and Labrador City, Nfld. It was first staged last spring when it toured Nova Scotia for two months. That was when a cure to the attention of the Toronto-based United Brotherhood of America, whose national office has donated \$5,000 towards the tour, while locals have sponsored 11 individual performances. "Even though it is about people and not politics," says O'Neill, "corporations have been very nervous about supporting the show."

POP MOVIES

Box offices in Canada reported box office growth during the week that ended on Jan. 12. (In brackets: numbers of admissions/weeks showing.)

1. <i>12 Monkeys</i> (R) (N)	\$1,430,000
2. <i>Demerol</i> (TV-14)	\$648,778
3. <i>Meet Mr. Deeds</i> (PG)	\$643,988
4. <i>Eye for an Eye</i> (TV-14)	\$529,830
5. <i>Top Gun</i> (TV-14)	\$246,140
6. <i>Remember the Titans</i> (PG)	\$244,000
7. <i>Blue-Steel</i> (TV-14)	\$240,240
8. <i>Twins II: Back to Back</i> (PG)	\$240,000
9. <i>Waiting to Exhale</i> (PG)	\$200,700
10. <i>Forever of the Birds</i> (R) (N)	\$200,000

SOURCE: NPD DISPLAY DATA INC.

Picking tenants for their diet

With a vacancy rate of less than one per cent, Vancouver landlords can take their pick of prospective tenants. Many landlords also make the regular selections—no pets, no smokers. But others go much further. In her recent ad for an one-bedroom basement apartment in her two-story house, vegetarian Diane Rue-Waay noted that most tenants need not apply. She says she does not like the aroma of cooking meat wafting through the house. "It makes sense to ask for someone who is a vegetarian because the heating and air circulation is shared," she says. "It is a compatibility issue too—you want someone with the same lifestyle." Which raises the question: are landlords discriminating against prospective tenants? No, a minority spokesman notes that that does not apply if the owner also shares the building. But with many landlords would be tenants, the legislation is a moot point. Rue-Waay says that some would be tenants—attested by the trendy west-side kitchen address and restaurant reasonable rent of \$650 a month—have even offered to become vegetarians. "But," she says, "I'll tell them it's not that easy to change your whole way of life just for an apartment." A meaty issue indeed.



The radio comeback of Kim Campbell

Since leaving the federal Tories to become treasurer at the polls in 1993, former prime minister Kim Campbell has dabbled at university lecturing and media commentary, but has kept largely out of the spotlight. That should change in April when *Kim Campbell* Canada releases her autobiography, *Time and Chance*. And Campbell, 48, who never took much of her radio for journalists, will soon try her hand at another job venture: as a radio host and newscaster on the British Broadcasting Company. In May, on a Radio Four slot as a three-part series called *Discovering Democracy*, looking at changes in the former British colonies of Canada, New Zealand and Australia. Campbell's interviews and research will take her coast to coast, talking to Asian Canadians in Vancouver and the hard-core Muslims in St. John's. She has also put in a re-



Campbell calling Clinton

will be heard by a former prime minister of the country—no politicians were in office required.

Edited by BARBARA WYCKSON

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Horse Whisperer*, Nicholas Evans (C)
2. *The Gleaner Prophet*, John Ireland (C)
3. *The Great Road*, Pat Conroy (R)
4. *From the Way Out, Short Mellow* (R)
5. *A Fine Balance*, Rohinton Mistry (R)
6. *The Island of the Day Before*, Roberto Calvo (R)
7. *Is Love in Love*, Jeremy Daxton (C)
8. *Intimacy*, Jane Eyre (R)
9. *The Heart's Last Secret*, Selma Ruben (C)
10. *The Memory Garden*, Amy Tan (R)

NONFICTION

1. *The Way of the Wizard*, Joseph Chilton (C)
2. *The Road Ahead*, Bill Gates (C)
3. *The Unconquered*, John G. Sweeney (R)
4. *Emotional Intelligence*, Daniel Goleman (C)
5. *The Canadian Revolution*, Peter C. Newman (R)
6. *Intimations Without Walls*, Richard Dyer (C)
7. *Confessions of an Opium Addict*, James Hinton (R)
8. *Some Misconduct*, Zia Choudhury (C)
9. *John W. McMillan, R. L. Barker (C)*
10. *The House Ties*, Ray McQuinn (C)

1. *Booker Prize*

Compiled by Susan Wallace

PASSAGES

DIVORCE: American actor couple, pop superstar Michael Jackson, 30, and Lisa Marie Presley, 27, the only child of Elvis Presley, married in May 1994, while Jackson was being investigated for the alleged sexual molestation of a 13-year-old boy at his Neverland complex near Los Angeles, the couple has long been the subject of tabloid reports that a breakup was inevitable. In her divorce application, filed in Los Angeles Superior Court, Presley cited irreconcilable differences with Jackson, whose spokesman said the couple had "mutually agreed to go their separate ways."

RETIRED: From his syndicated TV program, Phil Donahue, 60, the silver-haired broadcaster who created the audience-participation talk show genre 20 years ago. His Emmy-winning *Donahue*, which has plummeted in the ratings, will be replaced by a new show hosted by Toronto-born Phil Dillard, 36, a TV producer.

CELEBRATED: His 180th birthday, comedian George Burns, in Los Angeles. The eight-year-old Burns has not performed since sustaining a head injury in July 1994, after which he cancelled a long-planned carnival show in Las Vegas.

DIED: Indira Mahalingam, 42, former chief minister of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, of a heart attack, at home in Hyderabad, India.

DIED: Clifford Leonard Bledsoe (Melvin Van Peebles), 42, former chief minister of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, of a heart attack, at home in Hyderabad, India.

DIED: Barbara Jordan, 59, the first black southern congresswoman since the Reconstruction era, who achieved widespread fame as an impassioned defender of the U.S. Constitution during 1974 hearings into the Watergate scandal, at Houston-related pneumonia, in Austin, Texas.

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Maclean's

What Matters to Canadians

COLUMN



Let Bouchard eat half a separatist cake

BY DIANE FRANCIS

I support the partition of Quebec if Lucien Bouchard and his hard separatists are not in trying to sabotage our country and its political process. Perhaps it's time that we admit that Bouchard and his bunch are Canada's equivalent to the Patrioteurs—an ethnic group with some members who will stop at nothing until they get their own homeland. If Bouchard won't back off and behave, let's give him and his followers a West Bank, but not Montreal or most other portions of the province that wish to remain part of Canada.

Partitioning, if done properly, could be beneficial. It would provide a homeland for the ethnocentric francophones who want a reality pure country based on racialist values. For other francophones and the rest of us, it would end this country of troublemakers who do not value Canada or its citizenship and who play fast and loose with the rule of law and minority rights.

For those who think otherwise, remember that Parti Quebecois Premier Jacques Parizeau blamed the "ethnic vote" and "monopoly" for the narrow defeat of the Yes side on the night of the referendum. Besides this, targeting ourselves from such odious attitudes, Canadians would also benefit because partitioning would stop the political pandering towards Quebec with its concomitant resentment in the rest of Canada. It would free the nation's agenda for more important matters such as economic competitiveness, solving the debt crisis and perpetuating a society based on ethnic tolerance, democracy and the rule of law.

It's also time Canadian consider whether the separatist movement is too large to ignore. At a recent social gathering, a Conservative cabinet minister asked me what percentage support the separatists actually enjoyed for outright independence. I guessed the bedrock support would be more like 35 per cent to 39 per cent, not the 49.4 per cent self-reported Yes vote. That 25 per cent is too

Partitioning Quebec would rid this country of troublemakers who do not value Canada and who play fast and loose with the rule of law

high a critical mass," he said. "We felt in Slovakia that anything higher than 15 per cent was an irreversible problem."

As we know, the Czechs and Slovaks underwent a "velvet divorce" without violence by simply partitioning the country. People had a choice as to which country they wished to live in and which country's citizenship they wished to have. There is nothing wrong with divisions if they are as fair as possible to both sides. But for years, the separatists have successfully suckered the media, the public and politicians into assuming that the entire province of Quebec was francophone. That is simply not the case.

A partitioned portion (to be called "Newwest Quebec" or "Laverette") has already taken shape. The separatist stronghold in a strange-idea region consisting mostly of farms, extending from the eastern end of Montreal through to Quebec City. It does not include Montreal (which at a whole voted a resounding 68 per cent No). It does not include the upper two-thirds of the province (the aboriginal lands where Inuit and Cree overwhelmingly voted No at their own referendum). It does not include the Ottawa Valley, Eastern Townships or

Acadia north of Montreal to the E.U. border. As for defining the potential partitioned area, only ballots—not manipulative politicians crating backroom deals—should be the determinant. One approach would be to hold a plebiscite among Quebecers asking a simple question: This could be "Do you wish to remain your Canadian citizenship?" Yes or No. Alternatively, it could be "Do you want Quebec to become an independent country and to take separate citizenship as the new Quebec?"

Those delicate regions where a majority wish to retain their Canadian citizenship should never be lumped away. Conversely, those areas where there is a majority No vote to Canadian citizenship should join forces and negotiate to leave. If these regions are not contiguous, that's the separatists' problem.

If confederates succeeded, then those wishing to live in Newwest Quebec could move there and those in Newwest Quebec wanting to remain Canadians could move out. Compensations, in both directions, could be required if governments.

Other confederates would be attached. A land bridge linking the Maritimes to the rest of Canada would not be negotiable. nor would the assumption of an appropriate portion of the national debt. If, for instance, Newwest Quebec ended up with two million citizens, it would be on the back for redistribution of the federal debt.

Critics of partitioning maintain that it would be an affront to Inuit, and that the real solution is for the separatists and the federalists to learn to get along together. That's like saying that the real solution to Northern Ireland is for the two sides to live happily together.

Harmony is not Bouchard's goal. He and his followers do not want to be part of Canada or even to maintain new loyalties to keep them in Confederation.

And Conservatives have no fresh approach. The Reform party ineptly argued Quebecers to remain in Canada, but adopted partitioning if all else failed. And people at the grassroots level are taking the matter into their own hands at rallies and through the creation of new organizations. This is necessary to discontinue the traditional politics that has brought us to where we are now: on Oct. 30 referendum outcomes that was so close that the world now looks uncertain as less stable. Even though that is not true, the perception has demoralized Canadians and spared the nation's reputation abroad.

Like Israel, Canada may have to adapt the problem is insoluble because we are dealing with an unrelenting special-interest group that has a critical mass. Besides, the existence of a governing partitioning government is a reminder to fellow-worshipers Bouchard that first Canadian inside and outside Quebec will draw a tough bargain. Bouchard may just end up getting nothing more than a tiny sausage-shaped country surrounded by some very nice loaves.

DEALING IN GOODWILL

The Team Canada trade mission chalks up a string of successes

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

Say, heard the one about the penny first ministers and their trade mission to Asia? It began early last week in Islamabad, Pakistan where New Brunswick's Frank McKenna signed a \$200-million new contract of understanding with the host government to upgrade that country's dairy industry through the sale of cows, bull semen and technology over the next 10 years. McKenna was so delighted that he talked about the first at every opportunity, including the regular morning newscasts involving the seven participating premiers. Prime Minister Jean Chretien and other federal officials, first, McKenna boasted that "we're really happy about this." That prompted Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon to say, "That's really a bit of a bit, Frank." Chretien, as Norm Scott's John Savage "You're really making that deal, aren't you?" It was all too much for Chretien's jocular commentators direc-

tor, Peter Donnelly, who demanded, "Let's someone say, 'So they did, and a day later, when Mr. Scott again made a reference to his bovine agreement. Again, he was pleased on by Manitoba's Filmon, who said later, 'Frank, we already have you're the biggest dealmaker of all'."

So, depending on one's local news for bad puns, some arguably funny things happened on the way to India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaysia. But, as the cow-suckers premiers might say, that's no funny story. The real tale, by the time their government charter aircraft landed down below in Ottawa on Saturday after a 19-hour flight, was \$67 billion in firm and prospective new trade

deals involving Canadian companies and their partners in the four countries.

That almost equaled the total value of deals signed during Team Canada's initial mission abroad in China in November, 1994. It was also far above the \$2 billion in deals that federal officials had arrogantly forecast—although there were always skeptics that they labelled that, extrinsic in order to look better by exceeding it. More to the point, \$2.6 billion was in binding contracts, while the rest was in less-concrete memoranda of understanding and letters of intent. Said Chretien during the last stop of the trip in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, where firms agreed \$445 million in deals, "I say things that far exceed our expectations."

That was not all in the list of achievements for which the Prime Minister and premiers were quick to take credit. Unlike the first Team Canada trip to China, where Chretien reported talk of the host country's human rights abuses with a marked lack of enthusi-



In Pakistan, returning to political reality

swa, the issue occupied a prominent place in discussions throughout the latest voyage. And so the domestic political hot, speaking close to two weeks of close quarters gave Chretien and the premiers unique opportunity to discuss the things that both unite and divide them. "It's amazing," said Sagan, "how well you get to know each other when you are crisscrossed together in a series of five rooms thousands of miles from home."

At various times, the premiers either individually or as a group, broached subjects with the Prime Minister that included:

- How to harmonize the federal Goods and Services tax (GST) with their own provincial sales taxes.
- Their opposition to federal plans to cut the size of transfer payments in the next budget, due in early March.
- The "rules of engagement" that should govern the manner by which the rest of the country responds to the prospect of another Quebec sovereignty referendum. Although all the premiers were careful to underline that no formal conclusions were reached, the areas to be considered, said McKenna, include

what percentage of the vote would be necessary for a province to secede, whether there should be a constitutional amendment to allow for secession, and what province should be made for individual citizens in a separate Quebec who wish to remain Canadian.

• Redistribution of powers between Ottawa and the provinces. Surprisingly, most premiers admitted that when the federal government comes through with plans to refashion some powers, they wish to retain some powers. They are to the federal government. Among the potential areas cited were responsibility over environmental controls and regulatory new rights commissions.

All but scores enough to guarantee that at some time in the not-so-distant future, in another, unimagined part of the world, Team Canada will ride again—as Chretien himself declared in Indonesia. And in separate interviews with *Maclean's*, all the premiers indicated that they support the idea. "This is an absolutely tremendous undertaking," enthused Ontario's Mike Harris, the only premier and premier on the Team Canada venture in China. There is every reason I can think of for doing this again, and none that I can think of against it."

That enthusiasm was conspicuously lacking at the start of the trip. The silence of three premiers (Quebec's Jacques Parizeau,

Saskatchewan's Roy Romanow and Alberta's Ralph Klein) and two territorial leaders, as well as the strained relations between Chretien and some of the participating premiers, appeared to indicate that first ministers' trade missions might be at an end where there had come—and gone. As well, the fact that two of the premiers in attendance—British Columbia's Michael Harcourt and Newfoundland's Clyde Wells—were lone ducks seemed to leave either left hand premiers accompanying the wisdom of their own attendance. "The atmosphere was pretty stiff the first few days," conceded Filmon. "I think we were all really feeling the change in chemistry that results from having a couple meeting, and the fact of Mike and Clyde leaving." But, he added, "After a couple of days together, the old magic was back."

Which is not to say that the trip was other glitch-free—or lacking in controversy. As was the case on the 21st day trade mission to China, Chretien was cautious praise from the premiers for the manner in which he dealt with them: that the Prime Minister who turned 62 during the trip, often appeared aged by the grueling pace of 15-hour days and a time difference with Ottawa that ranged between 10 to 13 hours. As a result, some of his speeches were sometimes delivered in a wooden, stammering manner.

There were other, more serious problems

In Indonesia, Chretien raised Canadian concerns about East Timor, the divided former Portuguese colony that Indonesia claimed and scored by force in the 1970s. Although Chretien said he rebuffed Canada's concerns in a "direct and forthright manner," during a meeting with Indonesian President Gus Mubandhar, that was not enough for one of his own members of Parliament. In Ottawa, Montreal Liberal MP Warren Allmand led a group of prominent protesters who criticized the Team Canada trip as a media con-men's ploy. Canada should not promote investment in Indonesia until it ceases its "genocide" in East Timor. But Chretien and his advisers remained undisturbed: in a briefing on domestic matters given to the premiers, a Chretien adviser described Allmand and the other protesters as "the usual suspects."

In Pakistan, Chretien was confronted with the case of Ahmadul Sadiq Khan, a Canadian citizen who is being held—and allegedly mistreated—by Pakistani authorities on charges of "aiding and abetting terrorism," says JLI. While there, he also met with Crime Minister, the 35-year-old from Thornhill, Ont., who was automatic attention for his campaign to stamp out child labor abuses in the Third World. But Sollenberger, who conducts media interviews with the prime minister, at a certain point, gave Chretien only passing notice for his commitment to the issue, describing him as "sugar" during their meeting.

But the Prime Minister performed more forcefully several days later when he conducted a Canadian and answer forum intended to meet the 300 Canadian business people on the trip. During the meeting, one of them publicly criticized Chretien for raising human rights issues such as child labor during the trade mission, saying it was "not as appropriate as on a business trip." Chretien responded that "it makes like business and human rights"—and secured a standing ovation.

Another problem was that Chretien, in traveling directly from India to Pakistan, found himself hosted by two countries both eager to draw him into the long-standing disputes that divide them. While in India, he made remarks in support of free elections in the disputed Kashmir region, held by India. That was counter to traditional Canadian policy, which has been traditionally neutral, and thus the risk of angering Pakistan's prime minister, Benazir Bhutto. Although Bhutto did not comment on Chretien's statement, she did make a speech at a state dinner that amounted to an unapologetic attempt to draw him into a declaration of condemnation of India's actions at the region. "The Prime Minister, please help us," she implored, suggesting that Canadian voters vote against any peacekeepers in the region. But Chretien, who did not angrily through her remarks, did not address the request in his speech.

That was not the only issue on which the strong-willed Bhutto spoke her mind directly. After raising several questions about Que-



Chretien in Malaysia: some glimmers—and controversy

The 'boss' takes charge

For two grueling days last week, Quebec's cabinet wrestled with a fiscal nightmare. All 17 ministers in outgoing Premier Jacques Parizeau's Parti Québécois government took part in the arduous, conducted behind the sturdy oak doors of the national assembly's cabinet room in Quebec City. They spent the time combing the government's accounts in a desperate search for ways to meet budgetary targets, a task that involved shuffling more than \$1 billion from a budget of \$62.4 billion. Some around the table, led by Premier Minister Lucien Bouchard, thought they had at least half of the solution: a one-percentage point rise in the provincial sales tax that would generate \$200 million in new revenues. But the idea was rejected, by a vote that was not even present for the cabinet discussion. "The economy does not need a tax hike at this time," Lucien Bouchard declared in Montreal as the ministers tussled with the government's books in the provincial capital. And that was enough to signal the proposal's swift demise.

It there were any lingering doubts about the full extent of Bouchard's command of the party and the government he will officially take control at early next week, they were erased by the cabinet's slithering to accept the rise in the sales tax increase. The hike—now 6.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent—had been scheduled to be introduced on July 1. It had been forecast in last May's budget by then-Finance Minister Jean Charest, who had portrayed it as the policy that would allow a No vote in the October referendum and who had even raised the additional anticipated revenues on the government's books. Only last week, Charest's successor, Marois, described the increase as "unworkable." But as the cabinet prepared to vote on its two-day quest for measures to keep this fiscal year's deficit from rising above a projected \$3.9 billion—after Ontario's, the worst provincial deficit in the country—Bouchard's pronouncement changed everything. "It's the boss," shrugged PQ MP Daniel Cloutier. "And if the boss says he doesn't want it, then you can be sure that it isn't going to happen."

Previously what Quebec's new boss does was in the subject of last October, not only the province's stance on both Provinces and Disunion leader Daniel Johnson's Liberalism, but also in Ottawa and much of the rest of the country. Some of the answers may soon be forthcoming. Last week, Bouchard relinquished control of the separatist party by resigning in 2000 giving up the leadership of the Bloc Québécois and founding his Lucien Bouchard party in the House of Commons. On July 27, he is scheduled to formally assume the leadership of the PQ. "Two days later," he is expected to be sworn in as premier of Quebec where Parizeau steps down. On Feb. 10, he plans to run in a provincial by-election in the riding of Jonquière, which will allow him to take a seat in the national assembly in time for the opening of its



Lucien Bouchard prepares to deal with Quebec's deep-seated financial problems

next session on March 12. The result in Jonquière is a foregone conclusion. Bouchard grew up in the Saguenay river town, where his mother and one of his brothers still reside. And both the Liberals and Mario Dumoulin's Parti Action Démocratique have announced they will not field candidates there.

While Bouchard's path to power seems clear, his pragmatic approach to answer Montreal's needs is less so. He did drop a few broad hints last week, holding a news conference in Montreal to announce that "the priority in Quebec is now to govern." At the top of his list will be an effort to attack the province's deficit, although currently through deep spending cuts and a wholesale privatisation of provincially owned corporations rather than any increase in taxes. Bouchard made no attempt to disguise the pain that Quebecers are likely to face when his government's first budget is unveiled in the spring. And he is prepared to face the fiscal situation he has glimpsed as a result of meetings by members of the government. "I'm not sure that every one has heard the gravity of the situation," he said. "I myself am learning more every day."

He is also learning that he will have to make some sacrifices himself. On Monday, Bouchard—who will earn an annual salary of \$533,000 as Quebec premier—announced that he would leave his own \$320,000-a-year Conservative pension, as well—even if Quebec survives from the rest of Canada. "I earned it," he said. "It's mine." But on Friday, battered by a barrage of criticism, Bouchard changed his mind, saying he will still take the pension but will donate it to the

Bouchard with aides Pierre-Luc D'Amboise (foreground) and Michel Robitaille (background)

"Quebec side" for as long as it is greater. The gesture, he said, was "a way of saying that we will not be required, in the name of fairness and equity, from the rest of Quebec population."

Bouchard also offered some insight into a vision—many public, not only in Quebec. He dismissed rumors that he was planning to hold a provincial election in soon as next autumn. And he indicated that, while he had not abandoned plans for another independence referendum, a new vote is not imminent. "I can't tell you a precise date since I don't know it myself," he said. "What I know is that now is not the time."

Despite Bouchard's assurances, there were growing signs that Canadians outside Quebec were gearing up for the next round of the national unity debate. In Ottawa, there is much speculation about Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's Liberal party about which way—and how cautiously—Ottawa should go on the unity front. What is clear is that the Quebec question colors virtually everything on the government's agenda from its upcoming cabinet shuffle to the federal budget, widely expected in the first week of March. Much of the discussion is muted by Chrétien's first orders to his 475-member caucus to remain quiet on Quebec.

But intergovernmental Affairs Minister Marcel Marois acknowledged last week that the situation is "urgent." And, he added, "We have to act as soon as we have a proper strategy in place."

Part of that strategy is a federalist pamphlet now being issued to Quebec voters. As well, Marois has learned that Chrétien has been considering a new super-constitutional position in the federal order. Before he announced on June 15 that he would seek the Newfoundland leadership, further federalist momentum. Jean Chrétien was ordered the job. Chrétien's agenda is driven, at least in part, by signs of increasing public frustration with what is widely perceived as the federal government's lack of initiative. Last week in Calgary, for instance, Bouchard's chairman Matthew Barrett delivered a fiery speech warning that Quebec separatism could cost Canada up to \$800 billion in lost production. Aside from urging "federalism as a solution" from Ottawa, Barrett proposed a confidence referendum to hold a new model for Canada. "Let's come out of this post-referendum denial that we all seem to be in," Barrett declared. "We can no longer afford to be discouraged or lured out."

Along the same lines, CRTC chairman Kelli Spicer has been quickly circulating among cabinet members a two-pronged plan of action to counter the separatist challenge. His 1996 proposal entitled "A New Country or No Country," calls, on the one hand, for the development of a national blueprint for a Canada in which Quebec's needs are taken

into account. On the other hand, Spicer calls for federalist forces to be ready with a tough negotiating stance should Quebec opt for separatism. The proposals by Spicer, who served as chairman of the Ontario Forces on Canadian Future in 1990, are in line with those of the Reform party. During the October referendum campaign, Reform published an agenda sketching 30 proposals for a new Confederation, including a massive devolution of powers from Ottawa to the provinces. Last week, Reform also proposed 20 "measures of asymmetry"—among them, upping the national debt between Quebec and the rest of Canada, and establishing a connecting land bridge between Ontario and the Maritimes—that would, in effect, be used in hand-to-hand bargaining with Quebec should the province attempt to break away.

It is not only leading opinion makers who are engaged in the effort to redefine the unity debate. Grassroots groups are springing up across the country, confederate of a new movement emerging in the wake of the narrow victory for the federalists last October. "I don't think the fight has yet settled," argued Quebec Liberal MP Russell Williams, who has been busily organizing a grassroots group in his own riding in Montreal's largely English-speaking West Island. "That state has engendered a fundamental change in people. I don't think the effort is over yet. It's ongoing."

The provincial Liberal party is also struggling to come to terms with Bouchard's arrival in power. Johnson's hold on the party is fragile—a situation aggravated by federal Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet's recent open criticism of the provincial party leader. Johnson is determined to fight back. He embarked on a province-wide tour last week that will put him in direct contact with party members at the riding level. Officially, the reason for the tour is to sound out opinion among the rank and file. Unofficially, Johnson is trying to shore up his own position in one sense, he can probably thank Bouchard for the fact that he is still Liberal leader. Given the new Quebec premier designate's overwhelming popularity, nobody else wants Johnson's thankless job.

DAVIDY CARRIE in Montreal with E. JAMES FULTON in Ottawa



Johnson, fighting to remain Quebec Liberal leader

Dissecting a tragedy

Westray miners have their say on why 26 men died

When Chevre's trial opened in his court as he wanted to testify last week at a provincial inquiry into the fatal May 5, 1992, explosion at Nova Scotia's Westray coal mine, Phillips said he moved under ground, meekly, a *Miners' Union* of three who now works as a janitor in Sussex, N.B., was unaccustomed to the dirt suit, shirt and tie, and suspenders he wore for the occasion. Or perhaps it was the size of the hearing itself—a court room in Scott's Hall, a Ministry of Industry in

Montreal and intimidation by Westray managers. "On several occasions, I witnessed people at Westray complaining about safety and on every occasion that happened, the person complaining was reprimanded or intimidated into submission," Chevre said, the company advocated for the wellbeing of the miners was evident even after the deadly blast. He described how moments after the search for bodies had been called off, manager Gerald Phillips urged miners to do everything they could to get the mine back on public statements in the media—to get the

mine, Carruth Inc., and low Westray all out, but were later withdrawn to clear the way for the inquiry. The inquiry itself, originally scheduled to begin in the fall of 1992, was delayed until last November: by arguments over how it might prejudice criminal proceedings. And finally, charges of manslaughter and criminal negligence against Phillips and fellow mine manager Roger Parry skidded to a stop last June when Nova Scotia Supreme Court Justice Robert Anderson accused the Crown of failing to provide adequate disclosure of evidence. Nova Scotia's appeal court subsequently ordered a new trial, a decision further supported by the defendants in the Supreme Court of Canada.

So far, the inquiry has heard evidence that appears to support the contention of many Westray miners that their former employer had received \$100 million in public loans and loan guarantees from Can-



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mine re-opened. According to Chevre, Phillips said, "What's done is done. What we have to do here is concentrate on getting the mine back into production as quickly and cheaply as possible." For the families of the men who died, Chevre's testimony quickly confirmed their own feelings of bitterness and despair. "For the most part it's just pure frustration," said Allen Martin, whose brother, Glenn, died in the explosion. "We know what happened. We know that other people know what happened, and we can't understand why in the hell it's taking so long to get any justice."

In fact, the official inquiry for answers about the disaster could only be described as a circular crawl. A myriad of lawyers, judges and government officials have pushed the Westray file back and forth between Halifax and Ottawa. Charges under the province's occupational safety legislation were initially laid against the owners of the

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NEIL McNEIL, in Halifax

PLEADING AGAINST PAROLE

Residents of a northern Manitoba town near Norway House, 400 km north of Winnipeg, pleaded with voting people board officials to keep convicted murderer Dwight Archie Johnston behind bars. Johnston was convicted in 1987 of second-degree murder as the 1971 brutal slaying of Helen Bielewicz, a 15-year-old from the town. After serving 10 years out of the 20 years, Johnston was granted day parole in 1994 and will be eligible for full parole in October. While parole board officials wanted that Johnston was a changed man, Bielewicz's mother, Justice, expressed doubts. "For 10 years, [Johnston] went around bragging about the murder of this girl," she said. "Am we guaranteed that he's not going to re-offend?"

TOWN TAKES OVER

Following a meeting with Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells in St. John's, Brian Tobin announced that he will become the special premier of the province in a transfer of power set for Jan. 25. Tobin, former federal fisheries minister, was the only candidate for the Liberal party leadership when nominations closed on Jan. 17.

ALZHEIMER'S RESEARCH

Federal Health Minister Dennis Austin said that Ottawa will fund a \$5-million study into the factors leading to Alzheimer's disease. Marilee noted that 250,000 Canadians suffer from Alzheimer's, which causes people to progressively lose their memory—and other forms of dementia. The number of victims is expected to triple in the next 30 years as the population ages.

FRAUD ACQUITTAL

Ed Mouton became the third member of Saskatchewan's former Conservative government to be cleared of charges that he defrauded taxpayers. After being acquitted of misusing close to \$1 million in expense allowances, Mouton expressed disbelief, saying that while last four years have been pure hell, "Of the 12 people charged, three have been convicted while six others have yet to stand trial."

BOS RAE'S NEW JOB

Former Ontario NDP premier Bob Rae will join one of Canada's largest law firms—Goodman, Phillips & Vinberg—in Feb. 7, the day he officially leaves politics. Rae, a former law lawyer, said that the 20-year firm has a global presence, which "matches my interest in helping Canadian business explore new and emerging opportunities."

Canada NOTES

Legal wrangling over Airbus

Quebec Superior Court Justice André Robitaille listened for five hours as lawyers wrangled over how much information Brian Mulroney is required to disclose in his \$60-million lawsuit against the Airbus Industrie joint venture for breaching the so-called Airbus Affair. Mulroney

maintains that his reputation was seriously damaged by "false" and "reckless" allegations in a justice department letter to Swiss authorities that said that he received \$5 million in kickbacks as part of Air Canada's \$1.6-billion purchase of 34 Airbus jets between 1988 and 1991. Federal lawyers had asked Mulroney's lawyers to provide answers to some 40 pages of questions—answers they say they need to defend their clients. The questions were presented as part of a motion for judgment, a common procedure under Quebec civil law in libel cases. But Mulroney's lawyers argued that federal lawyers had not established a need for any of the details

requested. Among the unanswered questions was how Mulroney had learned of the letter, which asked the Swiss to tell the RCMP by freezing and opening two bank accounts suspected of being used by the persons. Justice Robitaille said he was "proceeding a decision within a few days."

While the legal arguments continued in Montreal, a key figure in the allegations against Mulroney was being interviewed for the first time by Swiss authorities. Giorgio Picone had already told reporters that he had accompanied his former business partner, René Lévesque, to meet with Mulroney and other Airbus lobbyists in Zurich in 1986. While he said that Schröder told him that an account was for Mulroney, Picone admitted that he had no firsthand knowledge that Mulroney knew of the account or that he received any money from it. Mulroney, Schröder and Moir have previously denied any wrongdoing.



Picone, Mulroney (top) questioned

knowledgeable premier and Ottawa lobbyist Frank Moir when they opened accounts in Zurich in 1986. While he said that Schröder told him that an account was for Mulroney, Picone admitted that he had no firsthand knowledge that Mulroney knew of the account or that he received any money from it. Mulroney, Schröder and Moir have previously denied any wrongdoing.

Somalia cover-up?

In an affidavit filed with a federal judge into the affairs of Canadian Forces in Somalia, a military police officer, Maj Vincent Bannan, said that he has learned the victim of a series of dirty tricks designed to keep him quiet. He said the efforts involve "The most senior military officers" and include the seizure of his files and threats that he will be kicked out of the military. Bannan was the last investigator in the March 4, 1993, shooting death of a Somali civilian by members of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. Among other things, he alleged that senior officers improperly interfered in the military police investigation of the killing. Bannan also mentioned the creation of a senior officers of the defence department used the release of a police document in November 1994, in a "bid" attempt to discredit Maj. Barry Armstrong, a military surgeon who had made earlier allegations

about attempts by officers to cover up the abuse of Somali civilians.

Defence Minister David Colville said that the RCMP conducted a full investigation into the alleged airtight link between and found them to be genuine.

Future shock

A task force that examined the future shape of government in Toronto and 30 surrounding municipalities recommended the creation of a metropolitan region that would cover about 2,900 square miles—an area larger than Prince Edward Island—contain about 4.5 million people and account for half of Ontario's gross domestic product, and about 30 per cent of Canada's. The report, drafted by fast-moving executives Anne Golden, said that a Greater Toronto Council should replace the existing regional authorities. "The whole report is based on the thesis that city regions are becoming the ascending force in the world economy," said Golden.

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Mourning a tank as Canadian-British soldiers search for the Canadian officer.

After a slow start, Canada's Bosnia troops go to work

BLOOD AND PAIN

The bloody mud glowed an angry red under the hospital's squalid bright light. It took a second look to recognize the scene as a man's lower leg. The amputee was shivering and the face was washed to powder in places that what really worried the Canadian doctor leading over the Serbian soldier who lay on his operating table was the leg's main artery, which had been not so neatly cut in half. "It's pretty big trauma," says Dr. Ben Melrose at Mostar's second largest hospital, his first reaction to the wound. That's what can happen when an unarmored personnel carrier weighing several tons careens down an embankment and its steel tracks come to rest atop a human limb.

The culprit this time was a British vehicle, part of NATO's Implementation Force in Bosnia (IFOR), that slipped off the side of a dirt road right above the man whose soldier happened to be clearing land mines. The accident happened on one of the freshly established Canadian base at Caracul in northwest Bosnia, but a tank was hoarse-shall if it spent bouncing down its, legged in made in a British field ambulance—before the patient got there. The soldier arrived sitting up, with a placid, surfer-like face and stars in his eyes. "He is not a tough cookie," one of the Canadian medical assistants remarked with awe. "The medical world had the hand grenade in the soldier's belt or the bayonet hooked to his hip and four hours later when they rolled him into the table and began cleaning up the operating room.



ON ASSIGNMENT

BRUCE WALLACE
IN BOSNIA

wound clear of blood. Two Canadian soldiers doctored their blood on the spot, and Dr. Homer Tim of Toronto, usually a general-duty medical officer, cautioned the use of painkilling drugs to make up for the absence of the right anesthetics. But an officer kept the patient breathing throughout the four-hour operation by spraying oxygen into his lungs with a handheld pump. "With the right equipment I could have done the surgery in half an hour," said the quiet confident Melrose, 36, afterwards. "But we are not ready to do such a serious procedure in this place."

The doctor's lament came up as the Canadian forces' arrival in Bosnia on the ground and eager, but not yet up to speed. "The Canadians have got some pretty impressive people at this," U.S. Admiral Leighton Smith, IFOR's commander-in-chief at Bosnia, told reporters in Sarajevo last week after a two-hour pit stop to visit the Canadian base in any Caracul (pronounced Chow-ah-cher). And indeed, about 500 Canadian engineers, legionnaire soldiers and stretcher-bearers had worked hard since late December to convert the town's dark concrete factory into IFOR's headquarters for the most northwesterly corner of Bosnia. (The Canadian inherited the factory site from an exhausted battalion of untrained, underpaid

Rangabata UK peacekeepers. The first Canadian troops, revealing something of a geographical blind spot, nicknamed the camp's line of fifty housing trailers Calcutta Row. From this gritty, muddy base, Canadian Brig Gen. Bruce Jeffries will command a multinational brigade of Canadian, British and Czech troops as they police the peace.

But the brigade was not fully in place when the Canadians officially took control of the sector on Jan. 20. The Canadians had only just begun setting. And Jeffries acknowledged that the full Canadian contingent of about 1,000 will not be in Bosnia until the first week in February at the earliest. That set British commanders—who ruled on one fairly tentative mission to patrol the sector through the first month of the Dayton peace agreement—grumbling about the slow pace of the Canadian arrival. Last week, about 300 British troops had to be deployed to assist Canadian soldiers who were threatened by large Muslim mobs—about 8,000 Muslim supporters, out of Bosnia's 4 million, of the peace agreement. "Everyone would prefer that everyone else arrived earlier, but we were not varied until the beginning of December to start preparing to come," says Toronto-born Jeffries, a decorated, 47-year-old. "Given that we had to get here from the other side of the world, I think we've done pretty well."

Responsibility for the Canadian's slow start lies primarily with the Liberal government in Ottawa, which hesitated about committing Canadian troops to the IFOR mission. "The Clinton government has never liked our being in Bosnia, and has seen only political risk in having our soldiers exposed there," says a high-ranking Canadian diplomat in Europe. "For one thing, it was a Mulroney initiative and they felt they were not going to get much respect from our allies for the sacrifices we made." And a Canadian ambassador in Eastern Europe notes that "after Dayton was signed, everybody came to us looking for a big commitment of troops and money at a time when we are making some pretty sharp spending cuts at home. There was a lot of money in Ottawa at the time, but we played the reluctant lion. We didn't want to be taken for granted."

The price of Canadian involvement was command of one of IFOR's brigade headquarters. But by the time Ottawa announced the decision to deploy troops on Dec. 6, it was the last NATO government. The last IFOR (Serbia) is the only one of the alliance's 16 members without soldiers in Bosnia. The delay left Canadian military planners scrambling through December to find a location for their base, and the rules of the IFOR did not begin until just before the New Year. At least two weeks later, as expected, the busy arrangements caused some mix-ups. Last week, there were Canadian military soldiers expected to move north to a forward base along the border last week where weapons had not arrived. Meanwhile, since January 1, the town's military police had been in the town, making it the main made to avoid Bosnian gunfights, they now must return the heavy Canadian looking they brought.



Melrose during operations: 'dog troupe'

ers to break out of the pocket and eventually drive Abdić's forces into exile as a refugee camp across the Croatian border (about 8,000 Abdić supporters are in the camp, about 100 of whom they return to northwestern Bosnia). Then, as NATO air strikes crippled the Bosnian Serb war machine, the IFOR troops drove their enemy back, gobbling up huge chunks of land as the Serbs retreated. The Bosnian offensive halted only when the Serbs smashed their defenses outside the town of Prijedor, repelling attacks until the last lines were driven by the Dayton peace deal.

"IFOR Corps supports a belief that there was a fire in with the Serb leaders to give the territory," says Maj. Jeff Barr of Kingston, Ont., who served as a US military observer in Bosnia during the offensive and who has stayed on to help the Canadian IFOR troops set up. "But as we followed the move, we could see that the Serbs had been involved in the process." For Barr, who admits that his time under fire in Bosnia had made him sympathetic to the Muslim suffering, the sight of burning Serbian villages and beleaguered Serbian soldiers in the wake of the Dayton peace deal was a "moving moment." "It made me think that the atrocities depicted only as who was on the offensive," he says now.

Still, a journey through the lands captured during the IFOR Corps advance shows that Serb Orthodox graveyards were abandoned, one sign of military distress. However, that the Canadian troops did not execute civilians as they went. And prisoner exchanges in the region have been marked by the Bosnian handing over captured Serbian soldiers while the Serbs offered up Muslim civilians in return. The last exchange on Jan. 24, 2000, saw 24 Muslim prisoners traded twice in return for Muslim civilians. "It was not in any kind of bad people, some



Striped shading shows the approximate area under Canadian command, precise boundaries are set by NATO policy. The Canadian Multinational Brigade is headquartered in CORRAL, where most of the 1,000 Canadian troops will be based. Their supply center is in VUKOVAR, a company of more than 100 Canadian is stationed with British troops in VUKOVAR. Canadian military will operate out of LUBICA.

The trials of Hillary

In an election year, the First Lady is a target

A new mention of her name at an Atlanta church meeting last week prompted a long standing ovation by a congregation of 1,500 people. A personal appearance on the *Madeline* college town of Ann Arbor two days later drew 2,000, both fans and hostile demonstrators. The next day in New York City, the tabloid *Daily News* greeted the star with a front-page portrait under the headlines "GODWIN-HILL" and "New All-Time Poll Low." And throughout the week in Washington, Rep. James W. Cooper proposed resolutions of both censure and impeachment against the First Lady.

It was as if she occupied an elective post, her First Lady formae placed in opinion polls, rather than as a casual politician as the President's spouse. And, in fact, political strategists on both sides of the Hillary issue agree that it has much to do with the angst of a crucial election year. While Republicans portray the Democratic residents of Hill Clinton's White House as an unscrupulous farm trying to duck past scandals, the Democrats' defense is to accuse the critics of playing politics.

Hillary rode and TV talk shows last week to promote a new book, *Life by the Lake*, her latest on the need for child-rearing reform. Hillary Clinton around the disclaiming point. On Oprah Winfrey's show in Chicago, she said she would eagerly answer congressional inquiries. "All the questions would get it over with." But she added: "It's another political season, and I'm afraid this will not be any with until after the next election."

Feeling the controversy are two sets of documents recently turned up by White House staffers and handed to separate, long-running inquiries in the Senate and the House of Representatives. One is related to the so-called Watergate-seller real estate dealings and the Clinton's relations with a since-failed savings bank in Arkansas, while the other was the state's governor and she was a highly rated Republican lawyer. It lists her billings for legal work 20 years ago in Little Rock, when investigation now calls a shabby property transaction a "kickback case" say the long-sought billings show that she was more brazenly caught than she had previously said, she says the figures confirm that she was only partially involved.

The other material includes a 1993 memo written by David Watkins, a White House

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL MOLLINS

administration in the early months of the Clinton regime (and fired in 1994 for republishing a *Maniac* helicopter for a polling unit). His note deflected those with his dismissal of seven staffers in the White House travel office. In that case, dubbed *Travelgate*, an independent audit had found loose fiscal management in the travel office, a Clinton

had expressed concern about the travel staff, she had no direct role in their firing.

Former chairman William G. Singer and the *Wall Street Journal* confirmed that she was directly involved. Democrat Henry Waxman returned with a question asked later by other Hillary supporters: "Even if she had directed Waxman to fire them, so what?"

Democratic party strategists say that the Republicans, in trying to discredit the first lady, are probably that it is not only after two years of excruciating inquiries into the minutiae of the Clinton's past. The investigations also risk being seen to be going up on Hillary Clinton. Democrats delight in noting that Al Gore (D-Ark.) who heads the Senate committee and talks of "a troubling pattern" in Hillary Clinton's actions, a campaign chairman for Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, the leading Republican candidate for Bill Clinton's job. Leaving a lasting mark on the First Lady's reputation would help the Republicans' cause. An formidable Clinton campaign in the run-up to the Nov. 5 elections. But results last week showed public opinion heavily against her—44 per cent expressing "negative feelings" towards her in an ABC/ABC News/ABC poll, and a 51 per cent unfavorable rating in a Gallup Poll. But those surveys were done before the First Lady began her tour, and after a week of heavy anti-Hillary talk in the press.

An earlier NBC journal poll found that, in a Clinton-Dole showdown, most voters were evenly split (in a 45 to 45 ratio), but women went for Clinton by a wide lead of 54 to 34. Women were even more emphatically in favor of the male candidate, as opposed by Clinton—and by her wife on her tour—by 54 per cent against only 20 per cent favoring the Republican budget-cutting theme.

Four years ago, Hillary Clinton showed her strength when she accused her husband's presidential campaign from adultery charges. Inside him on national TV, she declared: "I love him and I respect him, and I know what he's been through and what we've been through together." She went on to be a powerful player in his election and in his administration—most a cause of criticism, mainly late.

Early in the current controversy after *New York Times* columnist William Safire slammed the First Lady as a "conspired liar," her husband responded through a spokesman to terms the public—especially now—could easily grasp. "The President, if he were not the President, would have divorced a more interesting woman than the one on the bridge of Mr. Safire's nose." But Hillary Clinton, to the delight of her female following, is doing it her way: not on the headlines on her own, preaching the need for stronger families through better parenting—and challenging her critics to give her their best shot. □



Clinton on the book tour: challenging her critics

direct lobbying for the job ultimately failed to get it. The travel chief later was cleared in court of embezzlement charges; it had been mistaken. The *Wall Street Journal* said that he acted at Hillary Clinton's behest. Last week, he testified in the House committee that "there was intense pressure that I felt was from the First Lady," although "I didn't feel direct pressure from her but through others." Hillary Clinton insists that, while she

ARAFAT'S TRIUMPH

Yasser Arafat appeared headed for a landslide victory late Saturday as Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip voted in their first elections under an autonomy agreement with Israel. Voter turnout was high despite some violent incidents and attempts by both Palestinian and Jewish extremists to disrupt the elections, in which voters also chose an 88-seat legislative council. "This is a new era," declared Arafat, who will become executive head of the council. "This is the foundation for our Palestinian state."

MITTERAND'S SECRET

The French were shocked to learn from a baseball book written by Françoise Mitterrand's doctor that their life president knew he had advanced prostate cancer early in his first term in 1981. Mitterrand swam his doctor and others to secrecy for the next 14 years. He died earlier this month, eight months after leaving office. His family convinced a Paris court to block sales of the book, but only after 45,000 copies in the first print run had been snapped up.

BERLUSCONI ON TRIAL

Former Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi, 50, went on trial in Milan on corruption charges. The media-magnate-turned-politician has admitted that four companies in his Fininvest group paid tax inspectors a total of \$350,000 in bribes, but says he never knew of the payments. Berlusconi, who served seven months as prime minister, says the allegations were trumped up to ruin his political career.

CHINA GETS TOUGH

Beijing expelled two diplomats, one American and one Japanese, saying they had "surrendered national sovereignty" by taking photos in restricted military areas. The Chinese government also ordered foreign financial news agencies, such as Reuters and Dow Jones, to channel their reports through the state news agency Xinhua rather than submit their products directly.

A LIFE SENTENCE

Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, spiritual leader of those convicted for the 1993 bombing of New York City's World Trade Center, was sentenced to life imprisonment for a series of terror plots in the United States. Eight co-defendants received prison terms of up to 57 years for their roles in plots to bomb New York cities, including the United Nations. Another get life for the 1993 murder of militant Rabbi Meir Kahane.

World NOTES

IN THE ROYAL RED

The high-spirited Duchess of York will get no more financial help from Queen Elizabeth, Buckingham Palace announced. The duchess's lavish lifestyle has landed her \$6 million in debt, which the Queen says is between her daughter-in-law and her bankers. The former Sarah Ferguson received a \$4.8-million settlement from Prince Andrew when the two separated in 1996. Last year, she reportedly spent up to \$2 million on designer clothes, a large staff, lavish parties and distant vacations—far exceeding her income of \$4,700,000, mainly from writing children's books. But at week's end, her office announced a deal—with an unnamed U.S. children's television program—to make sure her creditors got paid.



Passing power

Belarus handed independent Coles Simits to leave: General's new prime minister, after an all-day Andrei Lukashenko finally resigned while on his hospital bed. The longtime leader's move opened the way for a new ring of younger politicians to take control of his Patriotic Front Party (PFRF). It also clouded his controversial role as a political lion. Pagan drove, 50, was hospitalized in November with lung and kidney illness, leaving in limbo the leadership post he had held on and off for a total of 21 years.

Lawyer Simits, 50, declared three other candidates in an indirect party election for the top job. A founding member of PFRF, he has led ministerial posts in each of Pagan's governments since 1991, including the economics and industry portfolios. But Simits served as his mentor in 1994, leading the "game of four" who fell was time for Pagan to retire. One of the four was Pagan's own ambitious 40-year-old wife, Tatyana, or Mami, who was also his chief of staff. She called her husband's resignation "a crime" and lashed out at the country's political forces who have already declared her career failed. "I have nothing to

lose," Mami said. "What are they going to do? Burn me at the stake? Let them. The axe is in? Let them."

German blaze

Arsonists ransacked through a hotel for refugee chomans in the German port city of Lübeck, which drew 100 people and injured 20. Suspects left an area, who have been implicated in a series of racist attacks since German unification in 1990. If so, it would be the most direct assault on foreigners in Germany since the Second World War. The building, which housed asylum-seekers from Angola, Syria, Lebanon, Syria and Poland, was gutted. One woman jumped to her death building her six-year-old daughter. The girl, one of four children killed, died a few hours later.

The attack sent shock waves through Germany, where government and citizens groups had believed the wave of rightist attacks that hit the headlines three years ago had been stemmed. Reported hate crimes against foreigners have hit a dramatic decline, although claims against Jewish targets have more than doubled. There are an estimated 60,000 members of extreme rightist groups in Germany—more than nearly 6,000 in the U.S.



Paul was on the 'Net.
As usual.
Checking out the sites.
As usual.
When he saw something
unusual.

“www.atlanta.olympic.org Cool, the Games are open to surfers.”

For the first time ever,
the greatest sporting
event of all can be found
by surfing cyberspace.

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Plugging Into The Future

Anarchic and slow, the Internet is still not ready for prime time. Yet it may soon transform life more than the computer itself.

BY ROSS LAVER

When 95, more over Microsoft's type-setted new operating system might lose pointed the buttons of the computer ecosystem last summer, but these days it barely rates more than a stifled yawn. Been there, done that. For months, the truly plugged-in have been waiting over their keyboards at the thought of this week's scheduled release of another workstation product of the digital age: the latest upgrade of Netscape Navigator, grailware's hippest, coolest software tool for exploring the wild and woolly frontiers of the World Wide Web. And what, you tell, is so special about Netscape Navigator Version 3.0? Well, for one thing,

it's the only browser that runs on the 32-bit version of Netscape's Web browser on a Windows 95 platform will now be able to view multi-media "applets" created with that other hot new Silicon Valley creation, Sun Microsystems' Java programming language.

Applet? Java? That's two-bit Web browser? Yes, once again, legions of technomaniacs are whipping themselves into a virtual frenzy over the latest development in cyberspace, gabfaring in some strange, incomprehensible dialect and drooling at the day when the much-hyped information superhighway reaches into the homes of good consumers everywhere. Of course, most of those very same consumers could hardly care less about Java and its applets, whatever the heck they are. Internet fever may have taken North America's media by storm in 1992, but for the majority of Canadians the on-line universe is still the exclusive playground of the electronic elite—the estimated five to 10 percent of the population who own both a computer and a modem fast enough to



Mark surfing in a New York City public testing new services

Australia from a desktop. In any, suburban Calgary. But those quietest aside, the Internet is a crude and rudimentary tool, and its use still requires a fair amount of specialized knowledge. Among other drawbacks, it tends to be mindbogglingly slow, in part because the transmission lines it uses were not built to cope with the immense

surge of data—text, images, sound and video—now being poured into the pipeline. Don Tapscott, a Toronto-based consultant and author of *The Digital Economy*, says that today's Internet is actually more like a garden path than a highway, since the vast majority of users still depend for their access on the low-speed copper telephone wires that feed into homes, offices, schools and factories.

Another problem that stands in the way of large-scale acceptance of the Web is its decentralization, disorganized, anarchic nature. Those characteristics, of course, are precisely what hardcore computer jockeys value most. Nobody owns the Net, which means that there are no central ruling-making authorities of any sort except for the people who are responsible for assigning "domains," or site, names to companies and organizations that like to reside on it. Unfortunately, that lack of oversight also means there is no such thing as quality control. Many sites are poorly constructed or filled with useless information and random bits of trivia. It's truly amazing, for example, how many people have gone to the trouble of posting photographs of their dogs, cats, iguanas and other pets for the rest of the world to see. And while there are a growing number of geeks out there, trying to find them and the mountaineers of cyberspace is often an exercise in frustration.

In other words, the Web today is still not ready for prime time

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the good news, however, is that many of the most serious problems are in the process of being resolved. Computers and the software they run are becoming easier to use all the time, with the result that more of the most intense Internet applications (with names like Gopher, Telnet and Archie) are falling into disuse. Meanwhile, the gradual introduction of high-speed cable access to the Net, beginning this year in several Canadian cities, should go a long way towards speeding up the traffic.

Using cable and the latest data-compression technology, it is theoretically possible to pour 40 megabits of data—the equivalent of 1,250 pages of text—into the home every second. And even that may only be a transitional stage. At some point in the next 10 or 20 years, many experts believe, those plain copper telephone wires running into homes and offices will be replaced by optical fibres—thin strands of glass being light pulses to transmit the equivalent of thousands of channels of television concurrently. At the moment, fibre-optic cables are used mainly for long-distance telecommunications; the cost of actually running the lines into residential neighbourhoods is estimated to be about \$1,000 to \$2,000 per household. But with prices falling, and the potential commercial value of such connections rising, fibre-optic links to the Net are likely to become increasingly practical.

The prospect of rapidly increasing bandwidth—the tech-speak term for the volume of information that can move through a circuit—is what consumers cyber-gamers and others devoted to the downloading of music and images see as a communications revolution. By drastically lowering the costs of information and distribution, the Internet has the potential to transform people's lives even more profoundly than the car or the personal computer itself. For some, the result will likely be a wonderful array of new choices and services, the nature of which can only be guessed at now. At the same time, there are also those who fear the Internet will make industries and workplaces witness of warlords. "One of those people who are really excited about the future, but it still isn't clear to it through rose-colored glasses," says Gene Shulz, director of the ITC Centre, a multimedia research and development lab at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C. "Jobs will disappear, privacy will be at risk and the pulls between rich and poor, the North and the South, are going to get bigger."

Despite the problems posed by the information highway, the speed at which technology is moving should leave little doubt that massive changes are around the corner. Meanwhile, the Web has emerged as the testing ground for hundreds of new services, modes of communication and ways of doing business. Inevitably, many will fail, either because they do not offer an improvement over existing services or because no one can figure out a way to make them

WEB WEAVERS

For software developers, the graphics-rich portion of the Internet is a veritable Wild West of opportunity



The year was 1993. The World Wide Web was just being a glimmer in computer hackers' eyes. Tim Bray, a computer scientist at Dinwiddie University in Windsor, and two of his colleagues began working with Oxford University Press and the Canadian government to develop an efficient system for searching the entire contents of the Oxford English Dictionary—all 22,000 pages and 60 million words. When they finished the project, they realized, "it suddenly dawned on us that there were other large, complex, intimidating objects out there, and people might pay us to solve these problems." So in 1993, Bray and his partners founded Open Text Corp., based in Windsor, which soon became a leader in text-oriented software that allows companies to retrieve items from large collections of data. But the huge opportunities just were not there. "The market wasn't nearly as big as we thought," Bray says. "The world wasn't sitting there gawping at us in droves."

Then came the Web, the multimedia portion of the Internet—a veritable Wild West of opportunity. In 1994, just as the Web was beginning to attract millions of new users to the Internet, Bray had the idea of applying Open Text's search-and-retrieval software to the Web's massive, decentralized and disorganized trove of data—a storehouse of knowledge that, in printed form, would make the Oxford dictionary look like a pamphlet. "I was crying, and people were, too, to find things on it, says Bray. "When I got the idea for building our system, it was so excited I was physically shaking for a couple of days." The result was the Open Text Index—a constantly updated inventory of millions of Web pages, available on the Web itself and searched almost instantaneously by Open Text's search engine, which also comes in English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese or Japanese. Now Open Text is poised to enter the Internet encyclopedia wars as anticipated 500-600-an-

InContext display at a Toronto trade show: a runaway spider

hourly enterprise, its shares closed at \$28 last week, up from \$11.66 a year earlier. Until recently, most of Foley's sales were for independent computer networks rather than for the Internet, that last September, as a major deal with U.S. computer giant Novell Corp. of Provo, Utah, the company formed its first financial product, Starfish, which provides searching capabilities in Internet users browsing through Novell's on-line technical information service.

Prior to 1993, Foley's vice-president of marketing, predicts that the Internet will be the defining force in software development for the foreseeable future. As for Foley's rivalry with Open Text, he notes "the market for information development in large organizations. They're trying to do that, too—but we're not the only ones out there. But we're in a large and we're profitable. And we're not sure that giving away software to become famous, as they do, is the best approach."

In fact, Open Text lost an astonishing amount of money last year on sales of \$11 million, that providing the Open Text Index on the Web is "an unprofitable guy's dream," says David Weinberger, the company's vice-president of marketing. "Good karma never hurt anybody," he adds. "Over the past quarter, 38 million searches were done with our search engine. It's like advertising, not everybody who reads the ad is a prospective customer that we've gained tremendous mind share and so is an emerging market like the Internet, and that's the most important thing to have."

That emerging market is also attracting other Canadian companies. Within the next month, Simon Fraser University's Dictionary Company for Interactive Technologies in Burnaby (SFI-IT) will spin off one

text product offering. It is one of a growing number of Canadian companies that will profit in what is fast becoming one of North America's most popular pastimes: surfing the Web.

The competition facing most of these companies is fierce. Open Text, for example, has to vie with such U.S. search engines as Lycos, WebCrawler and InfoSeek for popularity among Web surfers. To complicate matters, the company allows Web surfers to use the Open Text Index for free—a common strategy among Internet companies, who hope that by giving away their services now they can raise their prices and improve their chances of earning future profits. In Open Text's case, that means attracting customers and vendors to its first critical software for so-called "Internet"—applications in which companies tap into the Internet for their own internal and external communications efforts.

Worth an estimated \$50 million a year worldwide, and growing by as much as 35 per cent a year, that market already boasts a formidable rival to Open Text. Ottawa-based Future Technologies Inc. (Future) has been marketing text-oriented software since 1993—and has been profitable every year since it went public in 1993. Future's revenue rose 100 per cent in 1994, from \$28 million to \$58 million, up from \$11.66 a year earlier. Until recently, most of Future's sales were for independent computer networks rather than for the Internet, that last September, as a major deal with U.S. computer giant Novell Corp. of Provo, Utah, the company formed its first financial product, Starfish, which provides searching capabilities in Internet users browsing through Novell's on-line technical information service.

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of its developments, NCompass, as a private company. NCompass is a software technology that is used when embedding small programs, called applets, into other programs. A bank, for example, could embed a mortgage-rate calculator in its Web home page; a independent producer could embed a review form on its late site. NCompass also enables software developers working with Microsoft Corp.'s Object Linking and Embedding technology to create programs that can be activated by computers running Internet browsing software, such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer.

InContext Systems Inc. of Toronto, founded by Robert Aron, is also profiting from the Web. Aron, 33, a former Illinois scholar with a PhD in linguistics, taught that subject at two Canadian universities before becoming captivated by a universal computer language known as Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). After founding InContext in 1991, he planned to create and sell SGML software to large corporations and institutions. But the SGML market proved slowly in 1994, the company turned to only 14 clients.

Then, the Web took off—and so did Aron's business. Web pages are composed of something called HyperText Markup Language (HTML), which is an application of SGML. Seeing opportunity, InContext launched an editing tool last July called Spider, which makes it possible for novices to create their own Web pages by pointing and

clicking a mouse. Now, InContext has teamed up with CompuServe, the world's No. 2 commercial on-line service, to make Spider available to that company's four million subscribers worldwide. Spider is also a built-in feature of all Web browsers. Netscape's Navigator and Microsoft's new Internet Explorer. Result: in the most recent quarter ending on Sept. 30, InContext gross revenues hit \$720,000, up from \$305,000 in the same period a year earlier.

Spiderware Corp., another Toronto software firm, recently launched its first Internet product, Spiderware. Although now most Web pages are static, Aron believes it's possible to take conversations, keep track of vocabulary and sell tickets over the Internet. As a result of sales to such high-profile customers as Hewlett-Packard, which includes Australia in its Internet programming suite, Spiderware expects to break even in the latest quarter compared with a loss a year earlier. "Our sales have a busy life cycle," says CEO Ian Pangloss. He plans, then, to save up the billions of money saved by the product's Web "file format" as a ready capitalizing beyond belief, but he has barely started.

SHELDON GORDON

Striking a match

Goff Edmunds calls himself surely a "buddie." Among the things he has built so far are a rock band, a weekly newspaper, and a chain of 150 outlets with the unlikely specialty of selling only batteries. Now, the 56-year-old entrepreneur is putting in place a system to link average people do ordinary things—the buying a car or finding a job—using an extraordinary tool: the Internet. The company he founded 3½ years ago, JCI Technologies Inc. of Victoria, runs an online newspaper called JobMatch that links job hunters directly with employers. Another service, launched in November, lets people looking for a new home dial directly into real estate listings—selecting houses according to such factors as price, location and number of rooms. Together with a third service that will allow computerized shopping for cars and trucks, those applications are harnessing the power of the Internet for consumers who may know little, and know less, about the Internet and the world of cyberspace. "We know," says Edmunds, "one of the first on-line services that really has relevance for ordinary people."

Edmunds has drawn continued-wide attention to the little company on the fourth floor of an office building in suburban Victoria. Last summer, giant Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash., chose JCI as one of two Canadian content providers for its new Microsoft Network (the other a Megaflex Interactive Media Inc. of Calgary). In November, the federal business department awarded JCI a deal with the company to put JobMatch terminals into 10 Canada Employment Centres, starting with those

in Fredericton and Moncton in New Brunswick, along with Gander and Corner Brook in Newfoundland. Greg Davis, who oversees the service, says it will let unemployed people get detailed



results into JCI's national newspaper, which now boasts 25,000 names. Companies registered with the system (4,450 at last count) can search it for exactly those people who meet their needs. JCI's move to put traditional classified ad services online has forced Canada's major newspaper companies to all up and take notice. Last year, Toronto Star bought a 50-31 percent stake of the company, and last week Southern Inc. invested \$4.5 million in JCI. That drove the company's stock price on the Alberta Stock Exchange to \$2, a far cry from the level of 20 cents when it went public in May, 1994.

Not bad for a company that began in 1992 as the brainchild of a man who started out as a guitar player and keyboardist with a mid-90s rock band called The Heartbeats in his native Cardiff, Wales. Edmunds came to Canada in 1987, worked in the newspaper and music industries, and then published a community weekly called The Western Week in Okanagan, B.C., a 49 km south of Vancouver. In 1990, he founded Battery One-Stop, which had expanded into a North America-wide chain that employed 1,000 people when he sold out in 1990.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Victoria

NEWS, ONE BYTE AT A TIME

Not far down the road, print publishers fear they may lose their franchise as one of the community's main sources of information

BY WARREN CARAGATA

It is a Saturday morning several years from now, and a city neighborhood is stirring, hungry for its wakeup hit of coffee and news. At one house, the television is tuned to the all-news channel. Over the back fence a father planning a family outing is getting the day's weather forecast and last night's sports scores from a telephone information service. One house on the block is far and out, in the front room, a couple is watching videos of new houses they have chosen from a television data bank. Down the street, while a business executive prepares her coffee, the computer in her study is dialing an on-line information service to get the night's news, selected according to her preferences; the service remembers that on Saturdays, she does not just the weekly stock trends but also film reviews.

Nothing in that scenario is technically far-fetched—but everything about it frightens the people who run Canada's daily newspapers. Not far down the virtual road, publishers fear that powers will strip their franchise as one of the community's main sources of news. "They're not just focused on this," says Peter Deslauriers, head of the graduate school of journalism at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont. "It's panic." There are a few things that reassure the panic. Newspaper executives are fond of noting that new ways of delivering information have never totally replaced the old ways—radio, for instance. Tied on either the advent of television. But many also believe they can stand old minuscule by embracing the very technologies they fear—that after suffering a long decline in newspaper circulation, they can find a renaissance in non-traditional formats. And in light of the non-doubling of newspaper costs since January 1994, the prospect of being able to profit with electronics in addition to (as is not so bad) flailing prices, says Clair Brier, director of electronic information services at Southern, "I've quietly made the case for new media."

That confidence of panic and hope explains the rush by newspapers to produce new electronic products or reshape old ones. The Halifax Daily News has had an internet presence on the World Wide Web since June 1994. The Regina Leader-Post has two channels on cable, one with TV listings, the other with news headlines and, in deference to an older market, children's Southern (the



Sheppard in the Digital Ink newsroom: 'The online world is just a different way of delivering journalism. We apply the same standards.'

of Toronto, which owns 17 daily papers across the country, has set up an electronic newsroom in Edmonton with a staff of 12 people and is looking at plans to start a computer-based information service, possibly in cooperation with software giant Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash. Andrew Strauss, Southern's president of city newspapers and new media, says the company also plans a trial run in Ottawa, starting later this winter, of a pay-per-call telephone information service. The Toronto-based Canadian flagship of Thomson Newspapers, *The Globe and Mail*, which has already used technology to convert itself into a national newspaper, has a well-established internet site and runs one of the country's major information data-base services, *Globe Information Services*. *The Toronto Star*, the country's largest-circulation daily, plans to start an on-line service from this year. And *The Toronto Star* and other members of the Rogers Multimedia group, including *The Financial Post* and *Newsday*, will launch an internet service in the spring.

Newspapers have been available electronically for years through databases like Info Globe at Southern's Information. But these services are expensive and aimed at the business and professional market. What is new, says Victor Kravitz, micro-president of marketing and development at *The Toronto Star*, is the attempt to cater

to electronic information available to the consumer market, a development spurred by the surge in home-computer sales. Last year, Statistics Canada reported computers in 28.8 per cent of households, up from 16.2 per cent the year earlier; more than half of those with incomes over \$70,000 are computer-equipped. Nearly all computers are now sold with modems, allowing communication with other computers over the phone line, and are equipped with pre-installed software allowing public access to such services as subscriptions to *The Canadian Press* and *CompuServe*, and America Online. Microsoft made the process even easier with the release of Windows 95, providing a built-in link to its on-line service, Microsoft Network.

Having watched television take away advertisers and readers, newspaper publishers are not about to let the same thing happen in cyberspace. The big fear is that classified advertising, which Kravitz says provides about 30 per cent or more of newspaper revenues, will be bleached away by on-line competitors. Those competitors are already there, although not in large numbers. But the real threat will come as cable TV companies upgrade their systems to provide interactive services, allowing anyone with a television and a set-top box to search and view video classified ads for cars, homes and other products. Southern and other newspapers are fighting back. Classified ads from Southern's newspapers will all be on the internet by August, Presses says, and ads from *The Ottawa Citizen* and *The Windsor Star* will be available within a promised few weeks.

But a still deeper anxiety is propelling newspapers to look beyond revenues, the apprehension that time has passed their product by. In 1971, Canada boasted 134 daily newspapers. That number has shrunk to the close of *The Ottawa Citizen* in November, 1994, and of the *Charlottetown Evening Patriot* last June, a down to 109. In 1971, for every 1,000 Canadians, there were, on average, 1,325 newspapers sold each week. The number has dropped steadily and in 1995, is down to 1,166 papers for every 1,000 people. In a bid to compete with TV, newspapers have experimented

with such things as Sunday editions, color photos, shorter stories and a variety of other changes at several papers, but none has resulted in payoffs. "Nothing that they have tried has changed the trend," Deslauriers says. Some papers, with specialized audiences, will survive and even prosper, he believes, but few will be profitable for others. "At some point," Deslauriers adds, "thirty major newspapers will start to fail over the clock." In the United States, they already have. Earlier this year, *The Times Mirror Co.* of Los Angeles closed *New York Newsday* and the *Baltimore Evening Sun*. And last week, Southern announced plans to lay off 75 employees from its on-line services.

The world of on-line news presents its own benefits—and problems. At bottom, on-line papers are not all that different from their printed cousins. The task, at best, remains the same: to lure readers not there in the usual manner of their daily lives. "The online world is just a different way of delivering journalism," says Jim Sheppard, a longtime foreign correspondent for *The Canadian Press* and now a news editor at Digital Ink, *The Washington Post's* on-line service. "We

apply the same standards on-line that we apply at *The Washington Post*." One big difference, however, is speed. As long as there have been newspapers, journalists have investigated incidents as they happen, they can write. On-line, they can write instantly, and a much simpler of information can accompany news stories. At Digital Ink, a recent story on Singapore, for example, was complemented with no-cyclopedic references, U.S. state department travel advisories and previous Singapore stories from the *Post*. The Associated Press and Reuters. "We can put pages bylines of information on-line," Sheppard says. *The World's News*, a similar operation based in Raleigh, N.C., allows Web surfers live access to a constantly updated menu of news from the major wire services. Users who pay a flat fee of \$19 a year or so gain access to a premium database of several hundred stories, columns, cartoons and crossed country from the 38 oldest news and feature sources.

But not everyone is enthusiastic. Thomson Newspapers, for one, has approached electronic media with caution. It is not that the company is fixated on the printed page. In 1995, it sold 14 small dailies across the country and 35 in the United States, even as it has built itself into one of the world's largest database suppliers. In 1996, Thomson Corp.'s information division had more than twice the operating income of its newspapers. But Thomson has been slower to join Southern, Starline (owner of the *Toronto Star* and 24 other papers) and other firms in the rush to develop on-line products aimed at the consumer market. Thomson Newspapers has lately started to fashion a broadband in the market, and in Ottawa, seven new on-line offerings. Internet access to their readers. At Thomson Newspapers' corporate headquarters in Stamford, Conn., Gerald Fluke, senior vice-president of technology, explains that the company's caution results from the fact that direct service in new media carries heavy production costs and no immediate prospect of profit. "I don't think there's a lot of businesses out there that are making lots of money right now," he says. The company's aim, Fluke adds, is

to be on the leading edge, not the leading edge.

One problem for subscribers is that the technology is changing so quickly that it is hard to predict what the market will look like in a few years. It's harder to determine in how people will use technology that they now know almost nothing about. "Nobody really knows what the public wants," says Gertie McLennan, head of applications development for GCHNet, an Ottawa research network that took part in a trial of an on-line electronic version of *The Ottawa Citizen*. And other nagging questions remain. Will computer information be piped into the home through cable, making it possible to get not just a story about a speech by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien but video clips of the speech itself, instantly delivered without the intransigent wait required when data moves down telephone lines? Will support of on-line news, when 100,000 people all click on the same on-line news newspaper at the same time? What is the potential for information browsing? And finally, the critical question just because it is possible to do things, will people pay to do them?



Digital Ink, the on-line service of the Washington Post, offers a variety of news and information services.



Front page of *The World's News* constantly updated news and features.

Some newspapers are embracing the technology they fear



Rykman celebrated celebrating 1982 Grey Cup victory: Supper days

Paul's Hospital open house of Rykman's trading ban "I built the whole thing [the 15 and] up and he came along and almost destroyed me by stealing my quarterback."

Just about the time the Stampede won the Grey Cup, Rykman lost control of Westgroup. He says he has "voluntarily" got traded to Alberta since that he has been busy in November, the Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE) delisted Auburn Inter, national Financial Corp., of which Rykman and his wife, Elaine, were directors. Included in the reasons for delisting was what appeared to be the sale of three million Auburn shares without regulatory approval to the Rykmans among others, and executive management fees paid to Auburn by Rykman Financial Corp., Rykman's holding company.

In light of the SEC ruling, Rykman says he will refrain from doing any trading as 41, 50 or otherwise "I have a lot of respect for the system," he says. "I don't want to anger any of the regulatory bodies." Rykman knows that while the professional rules around trading borders are vague, trading, say, on the Toronto Stock Exchange would likely lead to securities commission hearings there.

Instead, he says he will appeal the SEC's decision to the Alberta Court of Appeal within the next two weeks. Interestingly, he offered no defense in the two days of the five-day hearing he had asked. The key reason for his silence, he says, was the company's failure to recognize a conflict of interest involving SEC prosecutor Raymond Cook, whose law firm had once acted for Rykman. In the absence of a defense, he says, the SEC has been able to bring far worse all of this damning evidence—all of this allegedly damning evidence—and it's been unanswered.

If the SEC's decision is upheld, Rykman will be on the hook for \$482,640.14, part of the cost of the three-year investigation. Rykman says he is a lot of money "only if I have to pay it in a day. If I'm allowed a reasonable amount of time to pay—there is no wealth—it's not a problem."

Meanwhile, Rykman seems more concerned with appearances than the penalties. "We'll offer the best solution we can," he says. "My business associates? Season ticket holders?" For a season player, these seem disingenuous questions to ask.

JENNIFER WELLS

Rocking the boat

In terms of sheer defiance, few events can hold a candle to the annual meeting of a Canadian chartered bank. The set in the hotel ballroom is inevitably stale. Dito for the egg salad sandwiches. Every once in a while, an impassioned shareholder or an irate small-business client yowls after a corporate slide presentation of the balance sheet and stagnates at a microphone with a cranky question or a groggy complaint. That's about as racy as things get.

So it's all the more unusual—and remarkable—that Maurice Barrett, chairman of the Bank of Montreal, deliberately courted controversy at his own annual meeting on Jan. 15 in a random act of executive bravado. Barrett took the bluntest corporate stance to date on the drastic economic consequences of letting Quebec drift away from Canada.

Confederation. And he exhorted Canadians to get off the bench and back into the game of building national unity. Barrett is a seasoned senior executive who was born in Ireland, joined the Bank of Montreal in London when he was 18 and came to Canada to work in the bank's Montreal office five years later. So it's possible that nobody told him that Canadian cross just don't do that sort of thing. They squirm on the fence. Or they make fancy little three-clause letters when directly confronted with a touchy issue. And if they do rock the boat, it's almost always by accident.

But Barrett's provocative proclamation was certainly no accident. In many details, he spelled out the costs of letting the issue slide. Based on an analysis by the bank's chief economist, Tim O'Neill, he warned that Canada could lose up to \$800 billion in gross domestic product—among other things—it is split open.

A cynic might suggest that the Bank of Montreal says doctored words just trying to deflect public attention away from the bank's recent earnings—and Mr. Barrett's bottom-line pay packet (\$2.1 million in 1993). Nevertheless, cynics who doubt the clarity of such a hard line should



THE BOTTOM LINE

BY DEBRA MCMURTRY

harpoon back to the Charlottetown referendum of 1982. And to the Royal Bank of Canada's ill-fated ink across this same draconian swamp. During the campaign in that earlier national referendum on proposed constitutional change, the Royal Bank released an economic study that set out the consequences of Quebec's separation. It predicted that unemployment would soar and Canada's standard of living would fall dramatically. The Royal took a lot of heat for dabbling in politics. As a result of that dabbling, most of corporate Canada—including the Bank of Montreal—firmly believed its lips daubed last October's reprieve.

Whether or not you buy the Bank of Montreal's dire economic forecasts, which are based on pretty broad extrapolations from past panic attacks, it's reasonable to hear about the business leaders who care enough about this country to speak out. It's heartening to know that some senior managers are willing to use their clout and their public profile to sear a strong point of view and even take some bumps for it.

In a recent editorial in *The New York Times*, U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich lamented the paucity of an age when chief executives were "industrial statesmen" with a strong bond to the community and to their employees. He argued the fact that international competition, electronic capitalism and greedy shareholders have transformed business leaders into "discontented gladiators" obsessed with profit.

Which is right. It is a shame, if it's avoidable, that the traditional bond between companies and companies have frayed to such an extent. But if we want to ensure their commitment to our community, if we want to benefit from their investment, we shouldn't be so quick to dismiss or to impugn the free expression of executive opinion. Business leaders should be encouraged to connect with national issues and to plug into debates that affect their operations—even if it edges into politics. At the very best, it will make annual meetings infinitely more interesting.

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BUSINESS

Slapping the showman

The Calgary Stampede's owner gets an 18-year trading ban

As Larry Rykman how he is feeling these days, he quotes Bob Dylan: "The times they are a-changin'." Well, few have seen to longer a financial day in Rykman did last week when the Alberta Securities Commission slammed the 35-year-old promoter and owner of the Calgary Stampede with an 18-year stock trading ban. For the same period of time, Rykman will also be prevented from serving as an officer or director, and that includes the Stampede. Speaking from his Calgary home, Rykman says he is worried about how the SEC's decision looks. "It could leave a question in the public's mind about my integrity," he says.

He has a point. Rykman's troubles date back to 1980, when he was chief executive officer of Westgroup Corp. Westgroup was a Calgary-based nonunion conglomerate, since known as Sealy Resources, that under Rykman ran businesses in everything from food services to oilfield equipment. From his corporate perch in Calgary's Connaught Towers, Rykman was an active trader at his own company. So active that he "logged" the 2,689 insider trading reports spanning all of those years to the fall of 1980. For that he paid \$25,300 to the SEC and agreed not to trade Westgroup for six months.

But according to the SEC, Rykman traded Westgroup shares through a Los Angeles brokerage 16 days later on Dec. 8, 1980. Later that month, Rykman departed Westgroup. Subsequently, the SEC investigation concluded that Rykman had manipulated trading at Westgroup through 34 accounts,

including trusts held for his children, Aaron, Kiera and Lauren. "We does not set out to manipulate markets in fairly accounts," says Rykman of the SEC's findings.

The evidence against Rykman was gathered, in part, by IMARK (Stock Market Analysis for the Reconstruction of Traded), a computer program developed by the SEC. It was the SEC's program that matched the buying and selling—in this case, Rykman and Rykman, or his representatives.

One of Rykman's techniques was wash trading, simultaneously buying and selling shares, artificially boosting the stock. While the price was high, says the SEC, the Rykman group was not selling more than a million Westgroup shares. Said the commission: "The conclusion is inescapable that the scheme was deliberate."

Rykman and co-workers go together, starting with a bid for oil deal gone wrong in the 1970s and culminating in the lawsuit of Archer Communications Inc. Archer was the company behind USound, which once was pumped by Madonna as a revolution in 3-D sound. Rykman was both company head and generator. Archer received a market capitalization of \$300 million. Before the stock collapsed, Archer had made Rykman millions.

Then he did what such promoters like to do: he bought a sports team, the Stampede, in the spring of 1980. He moved to Calgary's quarterback Doug Flutie, who promptly left the Stampede with the Grey Cup. "It's a pain," says Vancouver stock promoter Warren Paine from his sick bed at St

RAISING THE FLAG IN L.A.

It may have been killed as an evening of "eco-entertainment," but last week's anniversary at Don Aykroyd's House of Blues nightclub in West Hollywood, Calif., was also a who's who of Canadianism in Tinseltown. The Canada turned out en masse to raise roughly \$100,000 for The David Suzuki Foundation, which raises awareness about the environment. Actors Howie Mandel, Alan Thicke and Joe Ruberry, among others, made speeches before performers in disguise on Aerosmith Marshall, Paul Anka and Ashley MacIsaac took to the stage. The crowd—including directors Ivan Reitman, Arthur Hiller and Joss Fonda and comed-



Don Martin, Short, Catherine O'Hara and Mike Myers—were especially wild for Gordon Lightfoot and Aykroyd's Blues Brothers band. But Aykroyd, who argued the Global Warming event with composer David Foster, said the evening was really

the brainchild of the late John Condy, a fan of David Suzuki. "Here, in John's name and memory, we have the Canadians together," and Aykroyd, "to raise money and raise the awareness that [Suzuki] is someone who has an important message."

A NEW COSMO GIRL

Canadian journalist **Bonnie Fuller** says that she has long been a fan of Helen Gurley Brown, 75, the legendary editor of Cosmopolitan magazine. When Fuller was editor of *Flare* from 1993 to 1998, she often sent Gurley Brown a copy of the Toronto-based fashion magazine for her opinion. "Helen is a brilliant editor," explains Fuller. "She has her finger on the pulse of her readers." The two kept in touch after the Toronto-born Fuller moved to New York City in 1980 to become editor-in-chief of the publication printed to teenagers. Two years ago, Fuller was appointed editor-in-chief of Hearst Ltd.'s *Mine* Glanz, 38. Fuller, 39, says that she was "shocked" when Hearst management approached her about succeeding Gurley Brown, who will step aside in 18 months after more than 30 years at the helm of *Cosmo*. "It was as big a surprise to me as anyone," says Fuller, who was eager to become editor of the most widely read women's magazine in the world, with a circulation of six million. After her own successor is found, Fuller will serve for a time at Cosmopolitan under Gurley Brown. "I'm there to learn," says Fuller. "I have some big shoes to fill."



Fuller: "surprised as anyone"

A VOICE FOR THE PEOPLE

For more than 15 years, broadcaster **Shelagh Rogers** has been a steady state for fans of *CBC Radio*, popping up whenever The Mother Corp. finds that a warm voice will set the right tone. Host of *Arts Tonight* for seven years, she has also fronted news specials and read *Instant* letters with **Peter Gzowski** on *Morningside*, and identifies suspects of funerals with **Arthur Black** and **Benny Marks** on *The Five Line*. "We sure a question of what I haven't done," says Rogers, 33, who makes the hour-long commute to CBC headquarters in downtown Toronto from her home near Guelph, Ont. Now, she has taken on her highest-profile assignment to date, filling in on *Morningside* while **Gzowski**, 61, takes a six- to eight-week leave to recuperate from last week's surgery for a vascular condition. Still, despite her obvious affinity for the streamers, the Ottawa-born Rogers only got into radio by accident. She was studying art history at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., with plans to become an art conservator, when she stumbled upon the campus radio station. Says Rogers: "I loved it from the word go."



Rogers: setting the tone

ROLL OVER, BEETHOVEN

When **Brunswick Toyer**, the British-born artistic director of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, introduced a new music festival, he was unsure what response to expect. But the opportunity to hear innovative works by Canadian and international composers clearly appealed to Winnipeggers: more than 30,000 attended the first one-day event in 1992. This year's festival, which opened last week, follows the same formula, with 37 premieres tracing

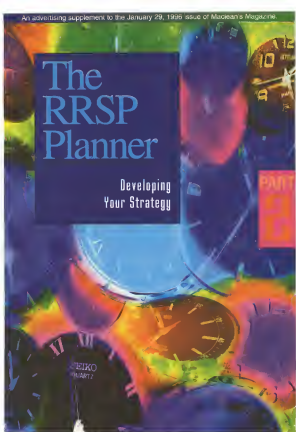
the nearly 50 works being performed. Four of the scheduled concerts include scores by *Ensemble Arvo Part*, 60, whom Europe's preeminent patron composer, Toyer, 42, will also introduce one of his own compositions, to accompany Winnipeg writer **Carel Skerka**, 63, as she reads from her award-winning 1993 novel *The Star Deans*. "It doesn't need any enhancement," says Toyer, "so all I am doing is providing a backdrop."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

An advertising supplement to the January 29, 1996 issue of Maclean's Magazine.

The RRSP Planner

Developing Your Strategy



Toyer: innovative works of music

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A favourite story in the investment industry concerns the computer whiz, the top money manager and the brilliant mathematician who joined together to build a computer that would give them the information they needed to make a fortune on the market. After years of work, the computer was finally complete. The computer whiz punched in a command and the machine whirled into action. Finally the printer spit out a piece of paper. Eagerly the three read it. "Buy low, sell high."

When even the experts are at the mercy of the mindboggling of the market, how can the rest of us hope to make the right choices?

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

The secret lies in making a plan and sticking to it. Only an RSP strategy based on what is possible and comfortable for you has any chance of succeeding. "People go into investing without working out their basic philosophy," says David Stewart, a financial planner and president of Stewart and Co. "That's where problems start."

People who have a financial plan are better served, according to a Bank of Nova Scotia study. Those with plans had average savings of \$28,600, compared to \$18,500 for those with no plans. They also feel more confident that they'll be able to achieve their goals in life. Unfortunately, only about 36% say they have actually done so kind of planning.

You may want to consult with a financial adviser when you are developing a retirement plan, but the principles are pretty simple. First, establish some essential information: How much money will you need for your retirement? How much money do you need to save to get there? Next, decide what are the types of investments that will help you get where you want to go.



Basically, investments fall into two different types — fixed income and equity. Fixed income investments are those ultra-safe, "no-surprises" investments that bring in regular income, such as savings accounts, Canada Savings Bonds, term deposits and GICs, treasury bills and government and corporate bonds. In equity investments you actually own something, such as a house or stocks on the stock market, that goes up and down in value depending on what is happening to its particular market. For most investors, having equity in their RSPs means stock market investments.

Choosing between the two is tricky. Fixed income investments do guarantee a particular return, and when interest rates are high

enough, that return is competitive with stock market values. Historically, however, stocks have offered a better return in the long run. So while fixed incomes may be safe, they may not generate enough return for you to reach your retirement savings goal on time.

But while equity may provide much-needed growth in your RSP, not everyone feels comfortable investing in the stock market. Mutual funds that invest in the stock market may provide a safer, easier alternative. Instead of doing it on your own with your small amount of cash, time and expertise, you can pool your resources with thousands of other individuals plus group investors such as pension plans and financial institutions. Together, they all contribute money into a common fund, which is managed by a mutual fund company. "By putting that money into a pool, you get diversification over 30 or 40 stocks and at the same time you have the benefit of professional management," explains Terrence Bitt, president of Dynamic Mutual Funds. Mutual funds also relieve individual investors of the burden of trying to "time" the market, points out Liane Munro, vice president of marketing for Mackenzie Financial Corporation, because the fund managers decide the right times to buy and sell — a difficult task for the amateur. "I work in the market and I'm still not capable of it," says Munro.

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DIVERSIFYING YOUR INVESTMENTS

"The riskiest investment is 100% in anything," says Francis D'Audade, vice president of client services for Alamo. But in order to determine the right mix of investments, you need to be honest with yourself about how much risk you can handle and how important it is for you to be safe.

That will be at least partly determined by your age. For example, if you are 30 years old and have 40 per cent of your RRSP in equity mutual funds, that is not especially risky. If the market does poorly for a few years, you have still got lots of time to make up the difference. But if you are 62 and therefore likely to retire and need that money soon, the same scenario could derail your plans.

(At the same time, some experts are saying that, with increasing life spans, even those close to retirement should not retreat into "safe" fixed income investments. A recent York University study concluded that without the higher growth of equity investments, retirees' savings may not last as long as they do.)

There are several different strategies you can use in diversifying your investments, each with advantages and disadvantages. You may want to move from simpler to more complex strategies as you acquire more money and develop more experience.

Strategy 1: Stick to GICs

The experts urge us to have at least



part of our RRSP invested in equity. But even if you have decided to stick to conservative, guaranteed-yield, interest-bearing investments, you are still doing better than more than 40% of Canadians, who have no RRSPs at all.

To get enough growth, however, you will have to shop around for the best interest rates. So you will probably end up with deposits at several different institutions, which means you will have to keep track of them all yourself and make sure they are all reinvested when they reach maturity.

Strategy 2: Experiment with a Mutual Fund

An alternative approach for someone just starting an RRSP, or a conservative investor who wants to experiment, is to focus on a single mutual fund, preferably a balanced fund — one that invests in a mix of equity and fixed income investments. "Let someone else make the balancing

decisions for you," suggests David Stewart.

However, Peter Campbell, manager, technical support for RRSPs at the Toronto Dominion Bank, warns that you could be limiting your returns with this strategy. "I don't think there's a balanced fund yet that has outperformed more specialized funds."

Strategy 3: Stick to One Family of Funds

Another approach is to find an entire family of mutual funds you feel comfortable with. You can do this by identifying a mutual fund company that has a mix of funds, a philosophy and a performance record you like. You can also join the family of funds where you bank. This "one-stop shopping" approach gives you some of the advantages of a self-directed RRSP without having to pay the administrative fee. You can invest in several different types of funds and

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Calculate Your Retirement Savings Goal

This chart, adopted from consumer education materials provided by the Bank of Nova Scotia, will help you figure out what you need to be saving now in order to reach your retirement goals.

Step 1: Determine your RRSP accumulation goal.

To begin with, figure out how much RRSP savings you will require by the time you plan to retire.

In general, you can assume that you will need 50-60 per cent of your pre-retirement annual income.

When does the annual income that you (and your spouse or partner) would like to receive during your retirement. Based on what you are earning today, and multiply it by the Inflation Factor that corresponds to the number of years from now to the year in which you plan to retire.

Annual retirement income that you want

\$ ——— x Inflation Factor ——— = \$ ———

Inflation Factor: Use the figure which corresponds to the number of years until you plan to retire. (Based on 3 percent inflation.)

5 years: 1.164	10 years: 1.219
15 years: 1.546	20 years: 1.684
25 years: 1.941	30 years: 1.911
35 years: 2	

Step 2: Determine how much of this income must come from your RRSP savings.

To determine how much of your retirement income must come from your RRSP savings, multiply your desired annual retirement income (from Step 1) by 10-25 per cent if you have a company pension, and 40-50 per cent if you do not have a company pension. You can use an even higher percentage if you are disappointed about the lesser availability of government pensions.

Annual retirement income (from Step 1) x ——— = \$ ———

————— (desired annual income that will come from RRSP savings)

Step 3: Calculate your RRSP accumulation goal.

Now you must take into consideration approximately how many years there will be from the time you retire until you need the income. The annual income will be over this time. In order to do this, determine your Retirement Projection Factor from the chart below. If you want the income by 20 years and estimate a 5 per cent return on your RRSP savings, for example, the corresponding Retirement Projection Factor is 1.045. To calculate the sum of money you will need at retirement, multiply the desired annual income from your RRSP savings (Step 2) by your Retirement Projection Factor.

Retirement Projection Factor

# of years income is needed	Compound Annual Investment Return during the years until retirement			
	4%	6%	8%	10%
5 years	4.719	4.902	4.236	4.009
10 years	9.081	9.143	7.401	6.718
15 years	13.057	11.383	9.707	8.042
20 years	16.413	11.883	11.348	9.504
25 years	19.814	15.752	12.928	10.819
30 years	22.518	17.458	13.940	11.426
35 years	25.135	18.503	14.791	11.843

Desired income (from Step 2) x ——— = Retirement Projection Factor
x ——— = \$ ——— (RRSP accumulation goal)

Step 4: Determine how much you currently have in your RRSP(s).

Amount you currently have in your RRSP(s) \$ ———

Step 5: Determine what your current RRSP savings will be worth upon retirement.

To determine what your current RRSP savings will be worth upon retirement, multiply the amount you currently have in RRSP(s) (from Step 4) by your Future Value Factor. If you plan to retire in 25 years and estimate that your RRSP(s) will earn 5 per cent, for instance, your Future Value Factor is 4.292.

Future Value Factor

# of years until you plan to retire	Compound Annual Investment Return during the years until retirement			
	4%	6%	8%	10%
5 years	1.430	1.796	2.159	2.594
10 years	1.801	2.297	3.172	4.077
15 years	2.191	3.200	4.561	6.727
20 years	2.606	4.292	6.848	10.534
25 years	3.243	5.743	10.062	17.449
30 years	3.946	7.686	14.795	28.182

Current amount in RRSP(s) (from Step 4) x ——— = Future Value Factor ———

————— (What your current RRSP(s) will be worth upon retirement)

Step 6: Determine your net RRSP accumulation goal.

In order to determine the gap between the amount your current RRSP(s) can provide upon your retirement and the additional RRSP savings you will require by then, do the following calculation:
RRSP Accumulation Goal (from Step 3) ——— - What your current RRSP(s) will be worth upon retirement (from Step 5) ——— = \$ ———
(your net RRSP accumulation goal)

Step 7: Determine how much money you need to save annually in order to reach your goal.

Perform the following calculation:
Your net RRSP accumulation goal (from Step 6) \$ ——— divided by
Annual Contribution Factor (from Chart below) and the same number of years and investment return you used in Step 5) ——— = \$ ———
(amount you have to save annually)

Annual Contribution Factors

# of years until you plan to retire	Compound Annual Investment Return during the years until retirement			
	4%	6%	8%	10%
5 years	5.418	5.937	6.362	6.105
10 years	12.086	13.381	14.447	13.977
15 years	20.023	22.276	23.193	21.772
20 years	29.726	36.745	45.762	57.274
25 years	40.545	54.664	73.193	98.346
30 years	58.064	79.637	113.262	166.450
35 years	77.651	111.432	172.314	277.018

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receive a consolidated statement of your holdings. For example, at the Royal Bank you can invest in 10 different mutual funds, along with term and savings deposits, and receive only two regular statements to report on the whole lot. You will probably also get certain savings on commissions when you buy or switch funds. If your RRSP is at a bank, you can

rate of almost 70 per cent as of last September — "You don't even all our funds are at the top of the heap."

Strategy 4: A Self-Directed Plan

For complete flexibility, however, you can arrange a self-directed RRSP through a broker, a financial planner, a bank or a trust company. Instead of

— including our direct competitors," says Campbell. Most banks and trust companies now offer both a discount investment service and a pricier, full-service plan.

However, a self-directed plan includes an administrative fee, ranging between about \$100 and \$200 annually, depending on the plan and how much service you get. So it doesn't make sense for investors with only small amounts in their RRSPs. A self-directed RRSP also usually entails more research and planning, points out John Meyer, manager of the trust department for Vancouver City Savings Credit Union. "If you're going to do it yourself, you need a bank of time to set aside and make sure you're going on the right track. Otherwise you might just as well go the GIC or mutual fund route."

WHERE CAN YOU GET HELP?

No matter which strategy you choose, you will need advice. For RRSP do-it-yourselfers, there is now a wealth of information — investment books and publications, regular newspaper reports, databases, information on the Internet, company presentations and literature, and financial planning software. Toll-free numbers and on-line access allow you to check on your RRSP accounts and make changes easily and quickly.

And there are lots of people out there who want to help you. Banks now offer investment specialists, a broker can suggest what products you should buy or, if you are buying from a financial services company such as Investors Group or the Laurentian Group, you get a financial planner

along with a choice of that company's mutual funds. Or you can hire an outside financial planner to counsel you.

A good adviser does not just talk to you about what he or she wants to sell you, but will quiz you thoroughly on your financial situation, risk tolerance and goals. You should also ask lots of questions. What services will the adviser provide: financial planning help or just the buying and selling of investments? What kind of investments does he or she specialize in and what philosophy does he or she follow? How will the services be paid for — a fee for specific services, commissions from the companies who provide the products, a management fee based on the assets being managed?

STICKING WITH THE PLAN

All too often, however, it's not an advisor greedy for commissions but a nervous investor who jumps around from one investment to another, racking up commission fees and losing money in the process.

Although it's a good idea to review your retirement savings plan and investments once or twice a year, "You've got to focus long term," says David Chilton, author of the popular personal finance book, *The Wealthy Barber*. That is especially true if you are investing in equity markets. "The long-term performance will be very good, but it's very difficult to stay detached when markets are lagging."

But while it's important to be a conscientious investor, Peter Campbell has one more piece of advice: "Don't fret if you make a mistake. Nobody has a lock on this."

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KILLING THE PAIN



Douglas Stewart and mother Judy: "I opened the door and he was hanging from the rafters"



Canada has an alarming rate of teenage suicide—and nobody, including grieving parents, knows why

BY RAE CORELLI

(THIS PAGE) reports on how Canada's teenage suicide rate is alarmingly high compared with other industrialized countries. From 1979 to 1991, suicides by young people 15 to 24 doubled to 23.5 per 100,000, reaching Canada third behind New Zealand and Finland.

—The Canadian Press, Oct. 18, 1995

STEN/ART—Mr. Douglas Stewart of Calgary jumped after the *Kelowna General Hospital* on Oct. 23, 1995, at the age of 17 years. He is survived by his parents, Bill and Judy, two brothers, Jason and Christopher, and his sister, Kristina Lynn, all of Calgary, his grandmother.

—The Calgary Herald, Oct. 26, 1995

At round four o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 23, Douglas Stewart came home from school and found his mother lying down to rest in aaking back. "How are you feeling?" he asked. "I'm doing OK," she replied. "Be quiet, a moment comforting her and rubbing her back. Then, startled at her dulcet of hard rock, he put on a tape of what she remembers only as "my father's music." After that, he went downstairs to his basement bedroom. While Judy Stewart lay there reflecting on her name undisturbed thoughts, Douglas hanged himself with a length of heavy iron-wire arm of the kind used by furniture movers.

On a Saturday afternoon in late November, a little more than a month after Douglas Stewart killed himself, the wind was chill beneath an overcast sky. Snow troated the snow and the driveway basketball hoop of the tidy mid-century bungalow in the southwest Calgary suburb of Woodbine, where the street names all begin with "Wood." Simply dressed in a green cardigan and blue slacks, Judy Stewart, a 45-year-old truck company pensioner, sits on a straight-backed chair in the living-room of the three-bedroom frame bungalow in which she and her much-

troubled family have lived for 14 years. She says if people talk a more openly about the suicide of loved ones, that might diminish the stigma and make doctors and psychiatrists less inclined to dismiss parental concerns. And so for three hours, with a haze of Kleenex on her lap, she talks and cries, sometimes almost uncontrollably, while she revisits the worst nightmare of her life.

She did not know it, but the nightmare had already begun while she lay there in bed with her sore back, listening to the music. After about 10 minutes, the doorbell rang. She assumed Douglas would be who it was, but then it rang again and she got up and went to the door. Two teenage boys stood there, asking to see her son.

"I told her Douglas, but her didn't answer so I went downstairs. I opened the bedroom door..." She bows her head, covers her face with a hand and begins to sob. After a moment, she raises her head, face wet with tears, fingers fluttering distractedly over her mouth. She stares out the window, remembering, and takes a

deep breath. "I opened the bedroom door and he was hanging from the rafters. I started screaming and tried to get him down. I guess I kept thinking, well, he couldn't possibly have done this right after he came in." But I couldn't get him down. He was a big guy and the furniture was bound, you couldn't loosen it. I kept trying to lift him up to take the pressure off, but then I couldn't think emergency so I had to let him drop. Basically, they said try to get him down and I finally did. I tried to apply Cric but the air was not getting into his lungs. By the time the emergency crew came, I believe he was already probably well on his way. The two boys who had been standing at the door never did offer any help."

Between June 15 and Oct. 32 last year, at least four teenage boys are known to have committed suicide in Calgary: a 15-year-old who hanged, and two 16-year-olds overdosed on drugs. Douglas Stewart was the fourth. Their deaths dramatize the frightening fact that Canada—described by the United Nations only last August as the best place on earth to live—has the industrialized world's third-highest rate of teenage suicide.

An even more dramatic—and startling—picture is provided by the 1994 report of the federal health department's national task force on suicide. While the overall national suicide rate increased by 78 per cent between 1982 and 1989, the rate for 15- to 19-year-olds rose from two per 100,000 to 12.4—more than 600 per cent. "The prevalence of suicidal behavior among teenagers," and the report, "is at serious concern. Worst off Quebec, where the rate of teenage suicides multiplied 14 times in 10 years, and Alberta, up 13 times. More shocking still was the suicide rate among teenage males: 42.4 per 100,000 in Saskatchewan, 28.6 in Alberta, 27.1 in Quebec."

"This is a disaster, this is a shame," says Dr. Diane Sachs, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Toronto. Merris Balitt, a sociologist at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta and an authority on suicide, suggests that the right-to-life movement on behalf of terminally ill patients may be sending the wrong message to teens. "This whole notion," says Balitt, "is communicating something to young people that I don't think they're ready to hear."

There are five others in the living-room. Judy Stewart's husband, Bill, 46, a casual laborer, her sister Leanne, 28, Kristina-Lynn, her 15-year-old daughter, and two of Kristina's friends, Vic Jensen and Kenney Allen, both 16. Her two surviving sons, Jason, 21, and Christopher, 21, both unemployed, are absent. There is also a big old orange cat called Morris who prowls restlessly. Somebody betwixt coffee and pastries on the table.

"I can't remember who was here first, the personalities or the first crack," Judy says. She presses a fist against her lips, eyes brimming over. "There was a police car, maybe it had come to the house as well. At the hospital, somebody from the emergency room and told us they were trying to bring him around but it didn't look very good."

Douglas Stewart may have rehearsed his last flight from the demons because it was his second trip to the hospital in two months. On the August civic holiday weekend, someone summoned grandmothers to a Calgary house where they found Douglas unconscious, slumped over a desk, surrounded by a mess of papers. There were cigarette burns and glass shards on his body and evidence of a drinking party. He was in a coma for 30 hours and when he regained consciousness, he said he could not remember what had happened or even being at the party. When he had apparently recovered, he agreed to increase the frequency of his visits to

the parents, who had been treating him for one year for attention deficit disorder (ADD)—a condition characterized by an extreme inability to concentrate—and prescribing an antidepressant. Douglas resoundingly called on Dr. E. P. Scarlett (High School in September).

And then on Oct. 23, July Stewart found himself back in a hospital winging round. "I remember thinking that I wasn't going to be lucky a second time and hoping that it was wrong. I think I knew in my mortal eye that he wasn't going to make it, and about how awful it was, you know, to take such an action. There's a doctor came in and told us that they had lost it. The medical examiner reported later that Douglas had a recent blood alcohol level of .34. "The only reason people get involved with drugs and alcohol," says Kennedy Allen, "is because they're trying to get away from whatever the pain is."

There are three significant factors in teenage suicide, says pediatrician Sacks. "The first is depression. Why don't we trust kids who are depressed?" Because we are ashamed of mental illness. "The second thing is firearms—We put a question of keeping them under lock and key but of keeping them out of the house." The third factor alcohol. "Many suicides," says Sacks, "are done after kids have been drinking." In fact, says Sacks, "a significant number" of teenage deaths in car accidents are really suicides when alcohol was a factor.

"Canada has an abysmal record of providing mental health care for teenagers and it has gotten worse during the last 15 to 20 years," says Sacks. Psychiatrists, she says, either have 18-month waiting lists or, worse, "are not even on the waiting list." "Try telling a kid who is so depressed that he can't get to school that he has to wait 18 months to see somebody."

There is no shortage, however of public and private agencies actively offering to mediate. But how often help is seen to follow bills in Alberta, which has the second-highest teenage suicide rate in the nation (behind Saskatchewan), also has the highest overall rate—and among the most aggressive countermeasures. Calgary's highly regarded Suicide Information and Education Center has trained more than 50,000 people across Canada—teachers, education counselors, nurses and doctors—to recognize and deal with warning signals among students and patients. "People just don't realize how big a problem it is," says director Greg Harrington. At the same time, Calgary's Suicide Survivors, run by the Canadian Mental Health Association, offers crisis and bereavement counseling.

Calgary helps a lot, but in every single city an average of 580 distressed people, call the Vancouver crisis line every week, about 50 of them "having a suicide component," says executive director Arthur Dick. One call in 50 is from a teenager. "It's pretty

devastating for a parent of a child who commits suicide," says Dick, "because the first thing that goes through their mind is what the hell did I do wrong?" Geoff Japson, the Vancouver school board's former counselor-coordinator, says students frequently tell counselors they are thinking about suicide—or have already attempted it. "We weren't talking about this a decade ago like we are today," says Japson.

It is only late afternoon, but the wistful sky outside is beginning to darken and the coffee is running low. "I had a phone call from the school the morning after Douglas died," July says. "They told me that Douglas had been running and wanted to confess it and have a school assembly and have the counselors available for crisis work. We went to the funeral home to make arrangements, but I didn't know what to do about the service—particularly because of Douglas's decision to turn away from the church. He had decided to be an atheist although I don't believe he is."

The next day, Kennedy here and two or three of her friends came, and she said we've got this tree and we want to plant it in the forest for Douglas. We said OK and we got our coats and swapped outside and there were 37 kids on the street and they had this 70-year-old tree, a Douglas fir, in a bucket and we went over to a field nearby and planted this little tree. One of the kids was a singer and one sang a poem.

"The service was at the funeral home on Saturday. We did a lot of focusing on the kids, keeping an eye on that the kids were not doing alone. Douglas was a big fan of Leonard Cohen and that was the music they played for the service. The interlude was Peter Dinklage's *What My Heart and the postlude was the final hymn from Star Wars where Darth Vader and Luke Skywalker fight it out."*

Kennedy is in the kitchen talking on the phone to a friend. "Questions like 'what have I done wrong?' are very much there," says July. "I guess I have to consider myself fortunate. I had taken some counseling about four years ago for stress because it seemed that as the kids were going through their teenage years, each tried to see up to the dead with a counselor. It was an

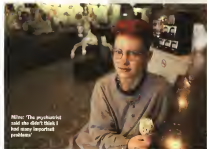
agonizing nine months, coming to grips with the fact that I could not live my children's lives or my husband's, and that they had decided not to make it and if they made the wrong ones, they ultimately were going to be held responsible for not getting the help they needed. It was if I hadn't done that I wouldn't be in one piece to help. "Kennedy remembers and looks down on the table.

"What was Douglas like?" says July. "He was well thought of by some of his teachers, but by others"—she half-smiles, remembering—"he was considered just plain strange. He was, I guess you

could say, the epitome of the nonconformist. He was like baseball cap backwards with a lightbulb on it and two more slimmers stuck up in it. Sometimes he wore his boxer shorts on the outside of his pants. His in writing shopping list was a kind of threat. He was very proud of a car seat he bought for \$3. He was basically the change on of the underdog at school, although unfortunately he was often distracted. We used to spend a great deal of time talking."

He grimaces. "He used to cover the ground out front with plumes and jump off the roof. I did that with him once. If you didn't catch him, he'd make you do a spin."

For the forlorn, self-liking families of suicide victims, as well as for the doctors and the counselors, the inescapable question is



Why? What are the mysterious forces that cause one to or whether teenagers that they can see as solutions other than to kill themselves?

"The act of suicide tells one that the victim feels desperate, feel angry, feel that he is trapped, by his life, by society," says Dr. Isaac Sabatovsky, head of the suicide studies program at Toronto's Clarke Institute of Psychiatry. "Sometimes they are suffering from a clinical depression. Sometimes they are suffering from another psychiatric disorder. Sometimes they are just an offshoot from a series of blows that he has dealt there."

At the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario in Ottawa, a national study in 1989 showed that one-third of adolescents would prefer to handle mental health problems on their own. Most would turn to their peers. "So they're losing their faith in turning to adults," says Dr. Susan Goodwin, the hospital's chief of psychiatry. "It is not possible that adolescents have lost their sense of belonging to their society and their community and, if so, that might account for the increased rates of suicide." At the same time, Davidson says,

I HAD A NOTE WRITTEN'

Thomas Mline, a 16-year-old student at Calgary's Central Memorial High School, knew Douglas Stewart and another teenage boy who committed suicide last year. In both cases, the deaths were linked to Mline's Senior Writer *How Come* about their deaths—and about his own notion with suicide.

Mline: How did you react to their deaths?

Mline: It didn't seem real that one of my friends could have actually died. And in a way it wasn't that shocking once I found out how. Once I found out it was suicide, it wasn't that surprising. You could see it coming, but you never thought that at the time.

Mline: How could you see it coming?

Mline: Well, just the way they acted.

really understands the underlying reasons except for them.

Mline: Do you talk about suicide among your friends?

Mline: Nobody says anything. Nobody talks about it because nobody wants to be Mline's. Now you ever thought about suicide?

Mline: I've thought of it. I had an actual note written out trying to explain everything, why I wanted to die and that in a way it was nobody's fault, it was just something I felt I had to do. There was a whole bunch of different reasons at home, I didn't know what would work, but I still had the intent that this was the way I wanted to do it. For pretty much two years, I figured I might as well do it all because I'd rather not have any pain than live with it. The psychiatrist said after I'd seen her later times that she didn't think I had very many important problems. Why bother living if a doctor who is supposed to help you, doesn't if nobody else cared, why should I?

Mline: But you didn't do it. Why?

Mline: I had become best friends with this pup, and he kind of seemed to be like my dad because I could tell him whatever, so if something was bothering me, I could call him. I think the reason I didn't tell him to go through with it is because of my friend. I figured if I did it then he'd miss me and I didn't want him to be sad.

Mline: So things weren't as dark Mline? No. I think it's kind of hope, because if things weren't really bad for two years and now they're getting better, that might mean that I won't have to think about it again, and if I do then I might understand and know how to handle the situation. I've been taking antidepressant medication and that's helped. And I talked to one of my guidance counselors and she said I was a kind of an overachiever that I never feel like I want to kill myself, then I've supposed to go see her.

Mline: You feel another way now, an OK person?

Mline: A little bit. Now, I find that people do care. But I'm not fully back to where I can see well, yeah I'm a good person, I can do this and I can do that because even though people say it's true, I don't really believe it.

Mline: Are you going on to college?

Mline: I'm going into one of the different departments. One connection, with jobs. One alcohol and drug rehabilitation. The other one is suicide prevention.

'We have an abysmal record of providing mental health care for teenagers'



Rachel-Lynn Stewart (left) and
Judy work on the poetry

"Our services are really stretched now and we're not even using the tip of the iceberg."

Nobody knows why Canada, as compared with other countries, has such a high teen suicide rate. It is well-known that the country's natives have a high overall rate of suicide—twice the national average, according to the federal government—but the actual numbers are too low to inflate the national rate significantly. What are some other possibilities? "The theory is that suicide generally can be attributed to two major things," says Sukkoldsky, "the state of the economy and the attitude in the country towards committing suicide, but nobody really knows." Sukkoldsky says neither climate nor the time at your appear to be factors, except for holidays and events, "which are annual stress times." Dutch-born psychologist Ali Averbach, a professor at Wilfrid Laurier University, president of the Canadian Association for Suicide Prevention, sees Canada in social disarray. "I think that what's happening among aboriginal youth," he says, "is a magnification of what is happening generally among our youth."

A hundred years ago, French sociologist Emile Durkheim concluded that some suicides are caused by a breakdown of social standards, which he called "anomie." Durkheim said that when that occurs, many people are overcome by a sense of duty, lack of purpose, emotional emptiness and despair. Canada and her teenagers, says Sukkoldsky, may be suffering from anemie.

But among barriers that more or less stay together, says psychology professor Bruce Mathews of the University of Quebec, "suicide is not an impulsive act, a very rarely comes out of the blue," says Mathews. "Nine out of 10 people who attempt suicide talk about it beforehand. It's not a desire to die or a desire just not to live but a desire to deal whatever is going on. That's why suicide prevention services

are so effective because the person doesn't necessarily want to die, he just wants to stop living like this, to stop suffering."

"Douglas lost his girlfriend during the summer," Judy says. "When she was around, he took his medication regularly. He seemed to have with his moods and she was very good with him. She would refuse to catch up with him at night if he didn't take his medication. He had to show up at school. It was a very positive relationship. But her parents had come from an upper-class family and I suppose it was only natural that they would want their daughter to get somewhere in life. They may have considered it as separate things because she was sent to Boston for the summer." She falls silent. Next door, there is the sound of a snow shovel on concrete. "Hawaii is a long way away."

Ronira places an album on the coffee table. It is filled with

Douglas's writings, mostly poetry.

*What a joyful state it is to simply exist,
All hope for a better I have dismissed,
All that I want is to leave this behind,
Let go of the chains that you have on
my mind.*

And let me end

Judy says the mood of his poetry alarmed her. "But the thing was that Douglas always qualified it by saying I wasn't reading it right. However, I did see it as a warning—that's why we had him come in as a psychiatrist." The psychiatrist said something about not getting terribly excited over the poetry. "And the lovely doctor was aware," says Judy. "In retrospect, you wonder whether he should have been maintained for a while in the summer. But people have rights and if they are not deemed to be a risk to themselves by those who are the professionals, then basically what that makes you is a hysterical parent."

At some point during that blizzard week in October, Judy met with a crisis counselor at Rockview General Hospital. The counselor told her that the chances of a person taking his life in the heat of the moment are very slim, that Douglas likely planned his last day on earth. "She said that Douglas probably went to school, saw all of his friends and had a good day. He came home and I was here and he spoke to me, he put on his music that he liked and went downstairs and took his life, just like that."

*I find myself deep in a hole of sorrow,
Too far to believe,
Too far to beg,
Too far to end.
So I think I just wait here and die.*

—Douglas Stewart, 1978-1995

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TEEN SUICIDE'S TOP 20

Age 15-19, deaths per 100,000

	1991	1970
New Zealand	15.7	5.6
Finland	15	10.6
Canada	12.6	7
Norway	12.4	1.3
United States	11.1	5.9
Australia	10.5	5.5
Austria	10.2	12.4
Hungary	8.4	18
Czechoslovakia (former)	7.7	16.2
Ireland	7.5	6.4
Russia	7.2	5.8
Poland	7.1	7
Switzerland	6.7	6.8
Sweden	6.2	7.6
France	6.3	6.5
Denmark	4.4	2.4
United Kingdom	4.3	2.3
Japan	3.8	7.8
Portugal	3.7	4.1
Netherlands	2.1	2.4

SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

SCIENCE

Space sightings

Newly discovered planets might harbor life

Earthlings have long been fascinated by the possibility they are forever seeing UFOs in the night sky or in their own backyards, and reporting close encounters with Martians, alien abductees and a host of other out-of-this-world creatures and things. Over the years, these space legends have sprung to life in supermarket tabloids, science fiction novels, movies and TV shows—it's everything from *War of the Worlds* to *Star Trek* and *Star Wars*. In *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, last week, they even popped up at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in San Antonio, Tex., where two American scientists announced that they had found evidence of distant planets that might be capable of supporting life. "We watched *Star Trek*, and Jean-Luc Picard had to trouble-finding planets, but we professionals don't," said Geoffrey Marcy, an astronomer based in Berkeley, Calif. "And now, finally, there's a site for *Jem*—and for extraterrestrial life."

Some scientists were more skeptical. For one thing, complex observations and calculations will be needed before the existence of the two new planets can be confirmed. As for their being life on either of them, says Karl Kampen, a University of Toronto astronomer, "It is too hatched to speculate at this time."

Still, the news from San Antonio was exhilarating because until recently there was scant evidence that planets existed anywhere in the universe—except in the earth's own solar system. Using a 120-inch telescope at San Jose, Calif., Marcy and another scientist, Paul Butler, began searching for other worlds in 1987. They kept by studying 120 distant stars and watching for subtle variations in light waves emitted by the stars that could be caused by the gravitational force of an orbiting planet. In the end, the scientists found two stars that they believe have orbiting planets—though these cannot be seen from earth.

In one case, they found evidence that a planet might times larger than Jupiter—or



Picard (right) with alien co-discovery

solar system's largest planet—is probably orbiting a star called 70 Virginis. The planet could have a surface temperature of about 80 C—according by earth standards, that perhaps is cool enough, said Marcy, to permit the existence of life. Still, like Jupiter, the planet would probably be covered largely of gas and, if it existed there, it would never likely be on the planet's surface—if it has any.

The second discovery—a suspected planet 3½ times larger than Jupiter—was in a wide orbit around the star 47 Ursae Majoris—apparently, likely to have an even less hospitable environment, with night temperatures of about 60 C. Temperatures on the planets were calculated on the basis of the amount of light emitted by the star, the planet's distance from the star and other factors. Butler speculated that the planets might be warmer if its lower atmosphere and added that because of the planet's dis-

tance from its star, "this space is the closest thing that we've seen to anything like our own solar system."

The California survey was not the first systematic search for planets elsewhere in the universe. Between 1980 and 1992, a team of Canadian scientists, using the Canada-France-Hawaii telescope at Mauna Kea, Hawaii, examined 21 stars—and found nothing. "I feel more optimistic now that there really are other planets out there," says Gordon Walker, a University of British Columbia astronomer who led the survey team at one stage. "But it shows that planets are something rare in the universe—much rarer than we expected."

How likely is it that planets elsewhere in the universe will be populated by living creatures? "It depends," says Walker. "On how you define life. We don't really know how life forms, and it's important to remember that earth has a unique set of conditions. What kind of conditions might exist on a planet with a temperature of 80 C, we really can't say. Alexander Wolszczan, a Pennsylvania State University astronomer who in 1982 reported evidence of planets orbiting the core of a dead star, says that it is too soon to speculate about life on planets whose existence has yet to be proven. "Given the likely surface temperatures of these planets," says Wolszczan, "it's reasonable to think



that there might be water. And the next step is to think, well, there might be life. But I would be very skeptical about any organisms being there." Ultimately, said Wolszczan, "there is really no way to be sure what is out there until we can design a spacecraft good enough to take us there. As the next best thing, astronomers around the world will now begin searching their telescopes at the stars of the Milky Dwarf discoveries, as the search continues for first evidence of distant planets and signs of life.

MARK NICHOLOS

HEALTH UPDATE

Dr. E. Kerens M.D., F.R.C.S.(C)
Eye Physician and Surgeon

Q Can eye surgery reduce my dependence on corrective lenses?

A Yes. Eye Refractive Surgery and Laser Refractive Surgery are two vision correcting procedures which can eliminate or reduce the need for corrective lenses. These procedures are able to correct myopia (nearsightedness), astigmatism and hyperopia (farsightedness).

Q How will the procedure affect my lifestyle?

A Kerens: Vision is often considered to be the most important sense. Many people find corrective lenses uncomfortable aesthetically

distorting and a handicap. Patients who undergo vision corrective surgery will discover the freedom to participate in all sports or to pursue careers which require normal vision—the police officers, the military and so on.

Q What is Radial Keratotomy?

A Kerens: Radial Keratotomy (and similar procedures) involves performing computer-calculated microscopic incisions in the cornea of the eye using a diamond-tipped blade to alter the shape of the eye in order to correct vision. This type of procedure is ideal for people who suffer from myopia (nearsightedness), hyperopia (farsightedness) and astigmatism.

Q What is Laser Keratotomy?

A Kerens: This procedure involves using an excimer laser to reshape the eye. This allows light to focus more clearly on the

The medical practitioners in this special feature are highly respected experts in their fields. They are dedicated to providing the best health care for their patients.

LOOKING GOOD, SEEING GREAT:

Advanced Vision Correction Procedures in the 90's

retina. My advanced state-of-the-art laser is capable of tracking and adjusting to patients eye movements during the procedure.

Q How safe are these two procedures?

A Kerens: Radial Keratotomy is very safe. It has been performed by eye surgeons for the past 24 years. Laser Keratotomy is an offshoot of the U.S. Air Force defense program which saw the development of non-invasive laser eye surgery. The laser Keratotomy is an offshoot of the U.S. Air Force defense program which saw the development of non-invasive laser eye surgery. The laser Keratotomy is an offshoot of the U.S. Air Force defense program which saw the development of non-invasive laser eye surgery.

Q Is the procedure done at your clinic?

A Kerens: Yes. Patients are treated in the comfort of the Kerens Vision Center or adjacent hotel. The Kerens Vision Center is an independent medical facility unlike most other laser centers. It is not controlled by business interests.

Q Kerens: Yes. Patients are treated in the comfort of the Kerens Vision Center or adjacent hotel. The Kerens Vision Center is an independent medical facility unlike most other laser centers. It is not controlled by business interests.

For further information or a free consultation with Dr. Kerens, please contact: The Kerens Vision Center, 10,014 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 1T8. (905) 884-2025 / 884-8733.

THE MODERN FACELIFT

Dr. Hugh A. McLean M.D.
F.R.C.S.(C) Plastic Surgeon

contours of the ear, and under the chin to enhance neck contouring.

Q What is modern facelift surgery?

A McLean: Traditional facelifts involve tightening only skin and tighten the underlying tissue. The modern facelift emphasizes a natural, age-appropriate appearance. All modern facelift techniques (techniques) are now available to lift the forehead and brows.

Q Is the procedure performed on an outpatient basis?

A McLean: Yes. Most procedures are performed on a "day surgery" basis. Patients can choose general anesthesia or a local anesthetic accompanied by sedation. After surgery patients are made comfortable in the clinic's recovery room.

Q How long will the results last?

A McLean: A modern facelift is designed to last. The length of



Before 18 months after facelift

time depends on how you and your treatment age and factors such as genetics, smoking, alcohol use and sun exposure.

Q What is the recovery period?

A McLean: This varies usually from 2 to 4 weeks. Make-up can be applied after one week.

Q McLean: A certified plastic surgeon in both Canada and the USA and chief of plastic surgery at the McLean Clinic, The Sunbelt Center, Suite 343, 80, Hawthorne Road West, Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3C2 (905) 273-4900.

facelift, which he established to ensure excellence of care for cosmetic surgery patients.

For more information, or to arrange a complimentary consultation, contact Dr. McLean at 30 Adelaide Road, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2L5 (416) 593-8881 or at the McLean Clinic, The Sunbelt Center, Suite 343, 80, Hawthorne Road West, Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3C2 (905) 273-4900.



Dr. Stefan Nadel, D.D.M.
Doctor of Podiatric Medicine

YOU CAN WALK AWAY FROM FOOT PAIN

“treatments have failed” says **Stefan Nadel, Doctor of Podiatric Medicine**

Nadel says he has treated 1 million Canadians suffer from heel pain and in many cases this is due to a chronic inflamed tendon in the heel.

We treat heel pain with steps:

Great news for those who suffer from heel pain. A new technique called **endoscopic plantar fasciotomy** can bring quick relief and many people return to work in only a matter of days.

“This procedure is exciting because it works quickly and can be effective even when other



Heel



After quick recovery

It doesn't paralyze endoscopic plantar fasciotomy is performed primarily under local anesthetic.

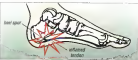


Diagram depicting heel spur pain

With this technique, a small opening is made on either side of the heel. A microscopic camera is inserted into one opening. Small tools are manipulated into the other. While looking at a T.V. monitor, Nadel makes tiny incisions in the inflamed tendon. This allows it to be lengthened and relieve tension on the heel spur. “Our patients can walk immediately and in most cases only need Tylenol or Aspirin afterward.”

Realize these benefits:
• **Non-surgical and simple** through very small openings in the skin. This reduces soft tissue work and allows people to return to their jobs and normal activities quickly. • **He uses the laser for improved results and safety.**

To find out how you can be helped, contact Stefan Nadel for a private consultation at his clinic at 516 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 501, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1P2 (416) 486-9917

THE FACTS ABOUT TUMMY TUCK SURGERY



Dr. Wayne Carman
M.D., F.R.C.C., Plastic Surgeon

Q: What is the difference between a tummy tuck and liposuction?

Dr. Carman: A tummy tuck is abdominoplasty: removes loose skin and fat from the abdomen leaving the remaining skin tight and snug. Liposuction removes just fat and can only be done if the skin still has good elasticity.

Q: How do I know which procedure is right for me?

Dr. Carman: If you have even stretched loose skin in the abdominal area, a tummy tuck can tighten and re-contour this area. Liposuction is a better technique for areas which still have good skin type.

Q: Will a tummy tuck get rid of stretch marks?

Dr. Carman: Yes, most stretch marks and old surgical scars in the lower abdomen will be removed with this procedure.

Q: How do you do a tummy tuck?

Dr. Carman: An incision is made in the below line and around the umbilicus. The skin of the abdomen is then loosened and stretched downwards. The excess is removed leaving the remaining skin snug and contoured. The abdominal muscles are also tightened creating a narrower waistline and a flatter abdomen.

Q: Is the procedure done at your clinic?

Dr. Carman: Yes, I do this procedure in my private clinic or an overnight stay basis. Patients are carefully monitored throughout to ensure a smooth post-op course.

Q: How long is the recovery period?

Dr. Carman: I advise my patients to take two weeks off work after which they can resume normal



To tighten the abdominal wall, the lower underlying tissue and muscles are brought together with sutures



Abdominal skin is drawn downward and the excess is removed

daily activities. Serious cases may be treated in 6-8 weeks.

Q: Can a tummy tuck be performed in combination with other cosmetic surgery procedures?

Dr. Carman: Combination procedures are becoming increasingly popular. Techniques, such as laser skin resurfacing for facial lines, do not interfere with body contouring surgery and allow the patient greater efficiency in planning for the post-op healing process.

Dr. Wayne Carman is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Canada in Plastic Surgery and is a member of the active surgical staff at Scarborough General Hospital. He is the Director of the Cosmetic Surgery Institute, a private surgical facility in midtown Toronto specializing in current plastic surgery.

For more information, or to arrange a consultation, call the Cosmetic Surgery Institute at 325 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1J7, (416) 325-7199

People's winning smile is the work of Dr. Edward Philips at Toronto dental surgery who's given hundreds of people more to smile about. In the world of teeth and dentistry, Dr. Philips has become an "authority" of the smile, especially when he says the difference, it can make to people's manner and self-esteem.

A smile says Dr. Philips is a success and an art form. The "perfect smile" is one in which the upper side of the teeth follow the lower side of the lower lip line. It is also defined by measurements and proportions in relation to the other facial features.

Most often the type of look that people desire and for is not the perfect smile of glimmering white pearls, but rather a full natural smile that is used to soften difficult conversations, moments in business and in social occasions. Dr. Philips, these individuals' practice is used for his improved smile to complement their business and social success.

When an initial free consultation, which cost \$60 and can be covered by many dental plans, is done to



ESTHETIC DENTISTRY ... "Give yourself something to smile about!"



Peggy's winning smile is the result of the porcelain veneers placed on her upper teeth.

Peggy Agapowich, Owner/Chairman, Royal View Medical & Spa, Scarborough

identify the problems, determine what can be done and for how much. Before and after computer images

are made of the teeth might be made to show what the dental makeover would look like.

Dr. Philips, who lectures on cosmetic dentistry, says new techniques have changed the face of esthetic dentistry.

"Now many simple defects in patterns can be corrected without braces, porcelain or surgery that couldn't be done 15 years ago," notes Dr. Philips, who gives patients a full and has a reputation for a friendly and relaxed treatment.

Esthetic dentistry can involve a number of procedures that vary in cost and complexity. A preliminary smiling back the gums and "smile-ther" smile test to create a better smile. Composite resin or porcelain veneers can be bonded to the teeth to correct shape, staining and color imperfections. Yellow or discolored teeth can also be whitened.

For further information contact Dr. Edward Philips at 780 University Avenue (University and College), Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1C5 (416) 593-5191

ADVANCED LASER TECHNOLOGY RESTORES YOUR SKIN QUICKLY

Q: What is the advantage of laser treatment over traditional methods?

Dr. Sarni: UltraPulse skin treatment precisely removes the damaged outer layer of skin with less bleeding, swelling and bruising because there are no surgical incisions or heat.

Q: Why do you recommend the UltraPulse Laser?

Dr. Sarni: Unlike laser regular treatments using CO2 lasers that can cause scarring, the UltraPulse laser precisely removes tissue with virtually no thermal damage to underlying and adjacent tissue.

Q: How long does the procedure take?

Dr. Sarni: Depending on the area being treated, each treatment

can take between one to two hours. Patients are treated in the comfort of my fully-equipped surgical clinic. Most patients require local or deep sedation. Afterward, the area is treated with frequent cleaning and treatments as a light dressing may be applied.

Q: Does the laser hurt?

Dr. Sarni: With UltraPulse Laser skin resurfacing, almost painless. Unlike other advanced laser technology, UltraPulse gives surgeons an absolute degree of precision and control. Cosmetic patients can rest assured of the procedure's safety and comfort.

Q: Will I see the results immediately?

Dr. Sarni: Depending on your complexion, the treated area will



Before: Sun damage and wrinkles

After: Hot laser resurfacing

again pink for about 7-10 days. One week after the procedure you can apply cosmetics. The pink area will gradually fade over a six week period. The final result will be a dramatically improved skin tone and texture. Full face rejuvenation and eyelid laser surgery gives the most impact and visible. Removal of lines, old fillers and deep wrinkles require more extensive treatment.

Q: How long have you been using UltraPulse laser procedure?

Dr. Sarni: For almost two years, since the UltraPulse was first

available in Canada. I was the first doctor in Canada to utilize the new UltraPulse laser. Over the past two years, I have completed hundreds of cases. Our clinic is now a teaching center for doctors in the use of the laser. Two new locations will be opening in 1995.

For more information or to arrange a consultation, call the UltraPulse Surgi-Centre, First Medical Plaza, 170 Queenway West, Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3M9, Phone (905) 887-2482, Toll-Free 1-800-NEW-LASER.



Before: Lower eyelid bags

After: UltraPulse CO2 Laser Resurfacing and fat pad removal

HELENA GETS REAL

An 'English rose' dresses down to play a coal miner's wife

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

What's a nice girl like her doing in a role like this? She was not the most obvious choice. Imagine a swinging, carefree, elegant life in a coal town in a mining town. And she's not the most obvious choice. Imagine a swinging, carefree, elegant life in a coal town in a mining town. And she's not the most obvious choice. Imagine a swinging, carefree, elegant life in a coal town in a mining town. And she's not the most obvious choice.

A good instinct, as it turns out, in *Margaret's* Moore, as the eccentric heroine of a tragic romance set in a 1940s Cape Breton mining town. Barbara Carter gives the performance of her career. As the central figure in *Margaret's* Moore, she was best actress for her efforts, one of six Genes that went to the movie. (The other big winner was Robert LePage's *Le confesseur*, which took four Genes, including best picture.) Margaret's Moore has also won honors at film festivals in Vancouver, Halifax and San Sebastian in Spain—where it beat out *Le confesseur* for the top prize.

Last week, Barbara Carter, 28, was touring Canada with her name as part of an intensive publicity blitz. Clearly, this is a performer who is proud of one that could change the way people see her. All she has to do to get the world to notice—what would create an exception to the rule that even the most prize-winning Canadian movies usually die at the box office. "I thought it would be a link to the house," she says. "But I'm amazed at how it seems to have spread to people."

Carled up on a sofa in a Toronto hotel room, Barbara Carter is dressed in form-fitting black, with scarlet socks and chunky platform shoes that look a bit cartoonish like her sister, Glast, from *Black*. She slips on a fuzzy green sweater, lights a cigarette. Her manner is warm and friendly, with no hint of the steel edge that she often brings to the screen.

It is not so apparent that the English-born actress does not really suit her. The dark eyes and the bold line of her nose suggest something more Latin. In fact, while Barbara Carter takes her name from

her father—a retired merchant banker who is a grandson of Herbert Asquith, Britain's last Liberal prime minister (1908-1916)—her mother, a psychobiologist, is half-Spanish and half-French. But the accent is coolly English, a self-declared voice that takes at the edges, gliding over words as if they barely need to be said.

It is very different from the Celtic lilt that Barbara Carter perfects off for Margaret's Moore. "The Cape Breton accent was tricky," she says. "It's a hybrid of different accents, and there was a lot of arguing because people kept hearing different things. I had a dialect coach, and she didn't have it in her repertoire. So we went around the shops in Sydney and taped people." Then she adds, "Accents are one of those things that can be easily imitated—if you have an ear. It's just something you have or you don't. I love accents. As soon as you've got the sound of a person, then you've got the character, precisely. It's like putting on a new pair of shoes. With a different sound comes a different way of looking yourself."

As the title character in Margaret's Moore, Barbara Carter plays a young woman who has turned her back on the world. Margaret's journey is stubbornly rooted to the floor. She sits with her scarily legs spread below her neck, not seductively but defiantly. She has wild hair. And people call her a misanthrope where, which is not true,

but she does not seem to mind. Feeling like a father and a brother in terms of women, she has chosen to be an actress, something better to become a miner's wife. And her embittered mother (Dale Nellson), a divorcee with a coal-black nose of humor, is quick to squish any suggestion of romance.

But then a generous ghost of a man named Neil, portrayed with lyrical charm by Scottish actor Clive Russell, staggers drunkenly up to Margaret's life, playing the husband and her woman. The mood: She falls in love, they marry. And Neil, who once worked as a miner, reassures her that he will not go back underground. However, after losing his job as a dishwasher, he goes back on his word. In a later scene, Margaret's Neil brother (Craig Clapp) is losing his conscience to the mine company's daughter. He is also brought to grief by his mother by going underground, which his uncle (Kenneth Welsh) tries his best to prevent. "What I loved about the script," says Barbara Carter, "is its inevitability. It's not about what's going to happen next, which is pretty obvious. It's about the character, which is there on the page—how you have to do this thing."

The movie is based on *The Glen Bay Miner's Museum*, a 1979 short-story collection by Sheldon Currie, an English professor at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S. Currie was then in Reserve Mines, Cape Breton, where his father, grandfather and uncles all mined coal. And a ghostly mix of authenticity carries through to the screen. Russell's straightforward direction often looks subtle, and the story's macabre ending is bluntly telegraphed in the opening scene. But the performance speaks for themselves. It also is a handsome production, with Neil's cinematography weaving the Cape Breton landscape, and the Celtic rhythms of the Breton's family heard through the sound track.

Unlike so many Canadian movies that were critical acclasia, Margaret's Moore is neither shy nor over-the-top. It is what industry types like to call "an audience film." And who knows, when the Barbara Carter is the lead, it may even get to an audience. After the box office failure of his previous feature, the comedy *Waiting For Mr. Macintosh* (1991), Russell says he was determined to cut a star the next time around. In hiring Barbara Carter, he had to be a Canadian. "The story called for someone of unusual size," says Russell. "And the pool of Canadian actors just wasn't big enough." But the movie expanded to become a Canada-Britain co-production, which allowed him to look further afield. Barbara Carter sug-

gested Russell, who stood above her at 6 feet, 6 inches. "He's so big," she recalls with a smile. "The first time I saw him, I thought, 'This is going to be interesting.' There was something tremendously reassuring about his size. The fact that he's so seemingly indestructible—Adam-like."

With Russell, Barbara Carter performed her first nude scene in a feature film. It takes place in a deserted shore in the mine. Margaret has never experienced a shower before, and it is a lovely sequence, with the water streaming down their bodies, her legs draped around his long back. "It was done very tastefully," says actress. "I feel self-conscious about any body—it's not a perfect body—but then you just get on with it. It wasn't all looking some. That would be harder." Then she adds, "The people around you who get most embarrassed, the most on the set trying not to watch. It's terribly technical. You become preoccupied with whether the water's hot enough. But with a load of people watching, it's strange."

With a modest budget of \$4.5 million, the seven-week shoot in 1994 was often rushed, but the atmosphere was convivial. "We all lived in one huge hotel, and there were parties every week and a lot of drinking," Barbara Carter recalls. "It makes a huge difference. Right after that, I went to the Woody Allen film, where everyone else lived in New York and I was the stranger."

It is quite a jump from Cape Breton to Manhattan, where she costarred with Allen as an errand wife in last year's *Mighty Aphrodite*. "I had problems with that role," she says. "I didn't like her. There wasn't really any idea of her that I could identify with." But playing an American, like playing a Canadian, has helped shape her image as "the early-blonde, over-the-top, ingenue—what frankly I've grown out of."

Barbara Carter still lives with her parents in Golden's Green, London, where she grew up. "It's a little strange," she laughs, "bordering on the emotionally retarded. But they're great friends, and last year I spent more time away, so more like, and it's not so strange. I've been a screen actress since I was 12, and I've grown out of it."

Barbara Carter, like the recently banned dancer, is a dancer that she was involved with director Kenneth Branagh, her co-star in 1993's *Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*. As for future film roles, she says there is another side that she would like to reveal. "I'd like to play a very up-front, modern, sexy, dirty woman. 'Dirty,' you, 'dirty.' But for films, Barbara Carter, playing dumb could be the ultimate stretch." □



Barbara Carter: "The Cape Breton accent was tricky."





Discovering a friend for all seasons

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Well, I guess it's time to toss up. These have been rainier for some time. I've dried them, but I have to come clean. I miss love. She watches me get dressed every morning. Well, not every morning—five days a week. We take a break on weekends. Otherwise, fit beless. Goooooey! you could say.

There is only one problem. Have you ever been in love with someone you've never met? Her name is Colleen Jones. She lives in Halifax. That's a long stretch away.

Colleen Jones is a federal employee, which may complicate things further: I may have to check with External Affairs, not to mention Mr. Chretien. She is the weather girl on CTV's *Newsweek*. I am giddy with her.

I have no interest whatsoever in weather. To me, weather does not happen. It merely exists. I don't know about God, but weather is something that controls us. There is nothing we can do about it. All I know is that I am in love with Colleen Jones.

She is short. She is real of hair. She has a luscious mouth. She plays with the camera, flirt with the camera. There are people who love the camera and the camera loves them. Colleen is one. I am in love with Colleen.

Something has happened to weather. It has become big news. USA Today, the newspaper that tries to look like the television, is excited by those of us in the trade. We call it McChaper. It's designed for those who move their hips when they read.

It's never made money yet. But it has changed all North American news-writers' lives because of one thing. To begin, looking at a weather map is a must for the travelling businessman who is his major target.

We live now to please for those, like this non-weather fan, who can track how a cold front moving down from Thompson, Mass., can rain a golf game in Phoenix, Ariz. Every paper, though perhaps lacking color, now devotes much more space to a detailed weather map.

Everybody, as Jeremy Durand said, wants to get into the act. "Televised does not create



weather," writes the American essayist Isaac Morison, "any more than it creates contemporary politics." However, the ritual ceremonies of televised weather have enlivened a subject often previously banal with an amazing life as mass entertainment, nationwide intensive preoccupation and a kind of immense performance art.

What TV has done, of course, is to make the big players—the weather babbler—into a star. CNN's weatherperson is now the well-known *Big Sister*. Was anyone really born as *Big Sister*?

The Gulf War made instantly famous the CNN's Pentagon man, Wolf Blitzer. Is that a reporter or a rocket?

And so weather, dull old weather, has made news—and object of my love—of such a weather girl as Colleen Jones. A few years ago, Patricia Walker, the pride of *Weekend Update*, resigned over Canada AM on CTV

Businessman, learning that I was a friend of the pretty host, used to swoon.

They confessed they had fantasies about her every morning, in whatever fashion hotel room they were in, because—as they described it—she watched them get dressed. Colleen now watches me get dressed each day. She never once blinks.

A few years back, Percy Silliman became a cult figure in Toronto as the TV weather man. Because he wore horn-rimmed glasses without any lenses—poking his finger in his eye every show—and flipping his chalk into the air as a dozer and almost never missing it, he rose to stardom status.

There is, as we know, the phenomenon of the Weather Channel on the look like. Just as the Gulf War made CNN's reputation and the O. J. Simpson fiasco boosted Court TV, the blizzard of '96 in the snow ignored the United States made the U.S. Weather Channel a huge hit.

The Atlanta cable channel soared to twice the ratings for CNN. Its revenues last year rose to more than \$60 million. All of its 17 anchor people are meteorologists. There are 62 meteorologists on staff who, every 10 minutes, beam out by satellite 4,000 separate forecasts to local cable operators. The average viewer tune in 15 minutes.

That's too long for this non-weather fan. I once wrote that the biggest waste of newspaper space and radio and TV time was that devoted to boring weather. A woman wrote me and said I was wrong—the biggest waste of time and space, considering that half the world was comprised of women, was devoted to sport. She was right. I was wrong.

And so we get back to Colleen, the object of my love while I sleep on my stomach. I try to detect whether she has a squarer on her pants. (All my life the men are the second thing that go.)

I don't give a damn about the camera or the circus. All I care about is Colleen, off there on the Atlantic, flung with those eyes with the camera. I feel sorry for the Halifax cameramen. Or cameramen. It's not a pretty job, but someone has to do it.

Imagine. Watching her flirt with the camera, knowing that travelling salesmen in Kalamazoo and Barrie and Brantford and Red Deer look at as they emerge naked from the shower Colleen is watching them. They should get danger pay.

Does Keith Spencer know that is happening? He wants to assert full safe change in the '70s to guard parents from their brats watching porn. What about those of us innocent, elderly males who have to put up with Colleen watching us pulling on our Stanfords?



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And if you have greater destinations in mind than the next service station, you'll love the Outback's superior gas economy.

While you may be interested in trucking

lots of stuff, who needs a vehicle that drives like a transport especially for parking downtown or hating the rush hour? The Outback redefines utility, with plenty of cargo space and more leg and headroom than most sport-utility trucks.

That's why the 1996 Subaru Outback is a whole new category of vehicle—a Sport-Utility Wagon. Combining the safety of All-Wheel Drive, the cargo capacity of a sport-utility, and the comfort and convenience of a car. It's the best for both your worlds. Visit your Subaru Dealer for a test drive, or call 1-800-876-4AWD for more details.

Compare the Subaru Outback*

	Ford Explorer	Jeep Grand Cherokee	Nissan Pathfinder	Subaru Outback
Fuel economy (city/hwy)	11/15.4	11/16	12/15.9	8.5/12
Front headroom (in)	1013	890	998	1021
Cargo volume (cu ft)	1206	1147	890	1033
Turning diameter (in)	11.3	11.4	12.8	11.2



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The Beauty of All-Wheel Drive.™

Always wear your seatbelt. Please respect the environment when you go off road. *Model comparisons based on available published information for the 1995 Ford Explorer, 1995 Jeep Grand Cherokee, 1995 Nissan Pathfinder SE, and the 1995 Subaru Outback. Fuel consumption based on appropriate models. For comparison only. Your actual fuel economy may vary. All product names and trademarks are the property of their respective companies. Subaru, Legacy and Outback are registered trademarks of Subaru.


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